

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-75)

FEB 14 1963

SAC, NEW YORK (100-80640)

CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION  
IS - C  
(OO: NEW YORK)

On December 20, 1962, [redacted] reported on a CP meeting held in Baltimore, Maryland, on December 8, 1962, which meeting was called in order that CP members in the area could meet and talk with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. DAVIS had come to Baltimore to speak at John Hopkins University but this speech had been cancelled.

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The meeting with DAVIS on December 8, 1962, was conducted in the form of a question and answer period. One of the questions asked of DAVIS was what was going on with the CP, USA's National Negro Commission (NNC). DAVIS's answer was as follows:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had been the Chairman and WILLIAM PATTERSON the Secretary of the NNC for sometime. However, complaints had been received concerning operation of the NNC, especially because of an article by LIGHTFOOT in the magazine "Political Affairs" in the summer of 1962 which concerned LIGHTFOOT's attitude toward the Muslims.

LIGHTFOOT has been removed as Chairman of the NNC and he, DAVIS, has taken over. LIGHTFOOT has been made Secretary of the NNC, replacing PATTERSON and also placed in charge of all Negro Commission work in the mid-west.

2-Bureau (100-3-75)(RM)  
2-Baltimore (100-12485)(RM)  
2-Chicago (100-18866)(RM)  
2-Philadelphia (100- ) (RM)  
2-Los Angeles (100-24345)(RM)  
1-New York (100-80640)(#414)

JFO:ndj  
(11)

100-24345-5105

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

6/70

NY 100-80040)

Comrades in New York who are operating within the new set up of the NNC include IRVING POTASH, JACK STACHEL, JAMES JACKSON and WILLIAM PATTERSON. Some of the changes were made because New York is the center of the CP, USA, and LIGHTFOOT being from Chicago, was not in a good position. Since, he, DAVIS, is in New York City, he can handle things better.

[redacted] reported on December 12, 1962, on the same meeting and in his report said that DAVIS, in discussing the NNC, said the national officers of the Commission had been changed. He reported that DAVIS remarked that they felt the officers should be resident officers and that JIM JACKSON, PAT (probably WILLIAM L. PATTERSON), as Secretary and himself will head the committee.

Baltimore is requested to have [redacted] who had been a member of the NNC, attempt to ascertain from DAVIS the current organization of the party's NNC, as well as information as to its present total membership and the identities of the members.

Chicago, Los Angeles and Philadelphia are requested to contact informants in their areas, who are familiar with the CP's NNC, for information concerning the current organization of this Commission, its total membership, and the identities of the members.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Los Angeles, California  
March 1, 1963

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-08-2009

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that on February 22, 1963, a public meeting was held at the First Unitarian Church, 2936 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California, featuring Benjamin Davis, who was billed as a spokesman for the United States Communist Party (CP). Representatives from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress on Racial Equality, and the Black Muslim movement were also on the platform and spoke. This meeting was held under the sponsorship of the First Unitarian Church in cooperation with "Discussion Unlimited" under the title, "Alternative Paths to Negro Freedom."

Source advised on February 27, 1963, that following this meeting Ben Davis made several observations concerning it. Davis commented that it was an historic meeting in that for the first time in many years representatives of various segments of the Negro community, as described above, were present on one platform with a representative of the CP. In spite of the fact that they did not fully agree on every issue, it was Davis's conclusion that the very fact they were all able to meet together and talk over problems was a tremendous advancement. Davis was very pleased that these representatives had agreed to support a proposal made by him; namely, to call a "National Conference on Negro Unity" to work out a minimum program in which all Negro organizations could participate.

Davis was also appreciative of the fact that while in Los Angeles he had had a chance to talk with the local leader of the Black Muslim group. Davis said that a private

- 6 - Bureau (100-3-75)
- 1 - New York (Info)
- 1 - San Francisco (Info)
- 4 - Los Angeles (100-24345)
  - (1 - 100-42162 - BEN DAVIS)
  - (1 - 100-55887 - COMINFIL, MASS ORGANIZATIONS)
  - (1 - 100-43372 - CINAL)

WNP:slb  
(12)

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

100-24345-5114

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION

meeting had been arranged by [redacted], a leading Los Angeles communist functionary. During the course of this meeting Davis was able to privately discuss the role of the Black Muslims and the role of the CP in the Negro community. Davis said that while the Black Muslims come to very incorrect conclusions, nevertheless their statement of the problems of the Negro people is very correct. He stated that this, fundamentally, is recognition of the fact that the Negro people in the United States present a special problem which cannot be resolved by any general resolution of the class struggle. The problems of the Negro people must be resolved by special attention and by special working methods. Davis said this was originally the position of the CP back in the 1920's but that lately the Party has failed to recognize this special character. Davis stated that, on the other hand, since the Party gave up the concept of self-determination, a position largely held by the Black Muslims, the Party today has not replaced that concept with a more forceful position.

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Characterizations of the <sup>(COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE</sup> First Unitarian Church and the Nation of Islam (referred to by Davis as the Black Muslim movement) are attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE  
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

A source advised on April 24, 1962, that the premises of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles have been utilized for meetings by Communist Party members and sympathizers over a period of years. Speakers and lecturers at the church frequently espouse Communist causes or follow the Communist Party line. Communist front group literature is distributed at the church. The church is used by some Communist Party members for "mass concentration" work.

This same infiltration extends to adjuncts of the church such as the Unitarian Public Forum and the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

[redacted] has been minister of the church since 1948.

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[redacted] is described in the Fourth Report, Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1948, page 115, as a very active "Communist fronter" and connected with numerous "Communist front organizations and activities."

Membership in the First Unitarian Church does not of itself connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD had described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

On May 2, 1962, a second source advised: ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI). Muhammad's Temple of Islam Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI. In mid-1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930, in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teaching and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon".

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1962, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIR-TEL

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-20-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

3/1/63

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-75)  
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)  
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
IS - C  
CINAL

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b7D

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above, containing information furnished by [redacted] on 2/27/63. This memorandum is classified confidential since it contains information which, if disclosed, could jeopardize an informant of continuing value.

Informants utilized in appendix pages have furnished reliable information in the past.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 1 - New York (Info) (Enc. 1) (AM - REGISTERED)
- 1 - San Francisco (Info) (Enc. 1) (AM - REGISTERED)
- 4 - Los Angeles
  - (1 - 100-42162 - BEN DAVIS)
  - (1 - 100-55887 - COMINFIL, MASS ORGANIZATIONS)
  - (1 - 100-43372 - CINAL)

WNP:slb  
(11)

- 3 9

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 FILED    

AIR-TEL

100-24345-5115

SAC, LA (100-21345)

3/7/63

SA

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b7C

CP USA NEGRO QUESTION  
IS - C

By letter dated 2/11/63 the New York Office advised that while in Baltimore in 12/62, BEN DAVIS had been heard to state that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had been Chairman, and WILLIAM PATTERSON the Secretary, for a long time, of the National Negro Commission (NNC) of the CPUSA. Complaints, however, had been received because of an article by LIGHTFOOT in "Political Affairs" in the summer of 1962 concerning his attitude toward the Muslims.

DAVIS said LIGHTFOOT had been removed as Chairman of the NNC and he, DAVIS, had taken over. LIGHTFOOT has been made Secretary of the NNC, replacing PATTERSON, and also had been placed in charge of all Negro Commission work in the midwest. He said comrades in New York who are operating within the new set-up of the NNC include IRVING POTASH, JACK STACHEL, JAMES JACKSON, and WILLIAM PATTERSON.

DAVIS is also reported to have said in 12/62 that the national officers of the NNC had been changed, and that JAMES JACKSON, PAT (probably WILLIAM L. PATTERSON), a Secretary, and himself, would head the committee. The latter statements were made at a different time and on a different occasion than that set out in the preceding paragraph, lending some credence to the reported change of officers.

NY has requested that Los Angeles contact informants who are familiar with the CP'S NNC for information concerning the current organization of this Commission, its total membership, and the identities of the members. Because of DAVIS' recent visit to LA, informants may have obtained such information.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES AT LOS ANGELES

Will contact  and , who appear to be in the best position to furnish the above information, as requested by NY.

(Writer <sup>will</sup> has contacted  concerning the above)

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b7D

WJW:wjw

*Original info located*

100-21345-5116  
*HL*

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-08-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdh

## DEMOCRAT CLUB TO HEAR SPEECH ON SEGREGATION

GRANADA HILLS — Dr. Fred Weaver, Negro psychiatrist and educator, will speak on "The Psychological Implications of De Facto Segregation" at the Granada Hills Democratic Club Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Balboa-Mission Town Hall, 16916 San Fernando Mission Blvd.

Dr. Weaver is a psychological consultant to the Los Angeles Probation Dept. and the State Dept. of Education. He is an associate psychiatrist at the UCLA Student Health Center and a clinical instructor in psychiatry at the Neuropsychiatrist Center of the UCLA Medical School.

The club has invited the public to attend the meeting. A question and answer period will follow Dr. Weaver's talk. Refreshments will be served following the meeting. For information call EM 3-2864.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"THE VALLEY NEWS AND VALLEY GREEN SHEET,"  
Van Nuys, California

Section II, Page 1-B, Col.1

Date: March 5, 1963  
Edition: Home - Tuesday  
Author:  
Editor: Ferdinand Mendenhall  
Title: NEGRO QUESTION

Character: IS - C

or

Classification: LA 100-24345 #  
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

100 - 24345 - 5118

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 1963	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-75)

3/22/63

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)

CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION  
IS - C

OO: New York

Re New York letter 2/14/63 captioned as above.

On 3/11/63, [redacted] advised that on the night of 2/25/63 BENJAMIN J. DAVIS met with members of the Moranda Smith Section and members of the District Board of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), in Los Angeles. Complete information concerning that meeting has been furnished New York. Informant advised that DAVIS was heard to state, on that occasion, that the National Negro Commission (NNC) of the CP, USA, now consists of four members; namely, himself, JAMES JACKSON, WILLIAM PATTERSON, and one other not named by DAVIS but presumed by informant to be CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, plus a Secretary, WILLIAM PATTERSON, who works mainly on civil rights issues. He did not make this statement before all those gathered at the meeting, but was overheard to make it in conversation following the meeting.

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[redacted] and [redacted] advised SA [redacted] on 3/18/63 that they attended the above meeting but did not hear DAVIS make any statement concerning the composition of the NNC. [redacted] acted as chauffeur for DAVIS during much of his Los Angeles visit, and did not hear him discuss the NNC as such. [redacted] stated that at the above meeting held on 2/25/63, DAVIS was late, and before his arrival, [redacted] member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, stated BEN DAVIS is Chairman of the NNC.

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No other Los Angeles informants furnished information concerning the composition of the NNC elicited as a result of DAVIS' visit to Los Angeles.

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
- 2 - New York (100-80640) (#414) (REG.)
- 4 - Los Angeles

- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - [redacted])

*WJP*

SEARCHED —  
INDEXED —  
SERIALIZED *h*  
FILED *h*

b2  
b7D

WJW:VJD  
(8)

100 24345 5134

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Los Angeles, California  
April 19, 1963

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-08-2009

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 19, 1963, that Dorothy Healey, Chairman, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), announced on April 18, 1963, that the SCDCP would immediately embark on a program of complete support for the members of the Nation of Islam (see appendix) who are currently on trial in Los Angeles on assault charges arising out of a riot with Los Angeles police officers in April, 1962.

According to Healey, this program of support will start immediately with a series of articles to appear in the "People's World" (West Coast communist newspaper). It will include direct support in the form of white picket lines. Healey stated that this should provide an excellent vehicle to promote other phases of the CP's program, including civil rights, discrimination, and unemployment.

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- 6 - Bureau (100-3-75)
- 1 - San Francisco
- 3 - Los Angeles (100-24345)
  - (1 - 105-2604)(NOI)
  - (1 - 100-43372)(CINAL)

WNP:s1b  
(10)

24345-5163

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED \_\_\_\_\_

**AIRTEL**

4/19/63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-20-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

**AIRTEL**

**AIR MAIL - REGISTERED**

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-75)  
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)  
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT  
NEGRO QUESTION  
IS - C  
CINAL

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above. This information was furnished by  on 4/19/63.

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~~This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since data from this source, if disclosed, could reasonably result in identification of informant of continuing value and jeopardize his future effectiveness.~~

5 - Bureau (Enc. 6)(AM - REGISTERED)  
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM - REGISTERED)  
3 - Los Angeles  
(1 - 105-2604)(NOI)  
(1 - 100-43372)(CINAL)

WNP:slb  
(9)

*gm*

**AIRTEL**

SEARCHED —  
INDEXED —  
SERIALIZED —  
FILED —

24345-5164

Los Angeles, California  
June 25, 1963

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on June 25, 1963, that Ben Dobbs, Executive Secretary, Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP), had on June 24, 1963, outlined the Communist Party (CP) program in that District as it bears on the current campaign for integration and civil rights. Dobbs stressed the following points:

The insistence on bringing Federal action to bear in the campaign for civil rights and the issuance by the President of a proclamation on the matter.

To render full support to civil rights legislation already on the books and to proposed civil rights legislation.

To campaign against any and all violations of civil rights provisions of the Constitution.

To petition the Supreme Court for a clarification of its decision on school desegregation insofar as the phrase, "full deliberate speed," is concerned.

Bring pressure to end de facto segregation in the North.

Campaign for a national fair employment practices bill.

Dobbs urged that the foregoing program be carried by Party leaders and members into all their mass organizational activities and contacts.

- 6 - Bureau (100-3-75)
- 1 - San Francisco
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-24345)  
(1 - 100-43372 - CINAL)

WNP:slb  
(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
GROUP 1  
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declassification

100-24345-5185

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION

Another source advises that at a meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission held on June 18, 1963, it was generally agreed that the Communist Party is playing practically no role whatsoever in the Negro campaign for civil rights in the Los Angeles area. [redacted] SCDCP "Field Representative" and leading Negro functionary, urged that the Party make a definite effort to involve women's fraternal and peace organizations, as well as other youth, community, and Negro organizations, in the civil rights campaign.

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A third source advised on June 24, 1963, that the SCDCP considers the "People's World," West Coast communist newspaper, to be a potent weapon in the struggle for civil rights, particularly in the Negro community and among Negro ministers. This source further observed that the Party would like "to keep the pot boiling" through demonstrations, supporting the Congress of Racial Equality, through youth clubs, and through individual members of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, which is predominantly Negro.

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The above-mentioned second and third sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**AIRTEL**

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DATE 08-20-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

6/25/63

**AIRTEL**

**AIR MAIL - REGISTERED**

**TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-75)**  
**FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)**  
**SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA**  
**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT**  
**NEGRO QUESTION**  
**IS - C**  
**CINAL**

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above, containing information furnished by [redacted] and [redacted]

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This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since information from these sources, if disclosed, could reasonably result in identification of informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM - REGISTERED)
- 2 - Los Angeles  
(1 - 100-43372 - CINAL)

*PKB*  
*WNP*

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(8)

**AIRTEL**

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INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
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FILED \_\_\_\_\_

100-24345-5186

Los Angeles, California  
June 25, 1963

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE and  
UNITED CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on June 25, 1963, that a meeting of the Jewish Commission, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), was held in Los Angeles, California, on June 24, 1963.

Ben Dobbs was the main spokesman at this meeting and was present in his position as Executive Secretary, SCDCP. The theme of this meeting was concerned with the racial question, both nationally and locally.

Without mentioning the names of individuals responsible, but speaking in the name of the SCDCP, Dobbs stated in effect that the SCDCP had attempted to establish rapport with the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC) in their efforts and activities regarding integration in Los Angeles. Dobbs related that the Communist Party was rebuffed and rejected by the UCRC in "no uncertain terms," with the UCRC questioning the motives of the Party. Dobbs stated that, even though the Party was rejected, it must continue its attempts in this regard.

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- 8 - Bureau (61-3176)
- 1 - Region II, Pasadena
- 4 - Los Angeles (157-636)
- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-24345) (NEGRO QUESTION)
- (1 - 100-5589) (NAACP)

TJA:slb  
(13)

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FILED *[initials]*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1  
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100-24345-5167



**AIR TEL**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-20-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

6/25/63

**AIRTEL**

**AIR MAIL - REGISTERED**

**TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-3176)**  
**FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-636)**  
**SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE and  
UNITED CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE  
(NAACP & UCRC)  
RM**

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding meeting of Jewish Commission, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), held on 6/24/63, and information relating attempt on part of SCDCP to establish rapport with UCRC.

Letterhead memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~ because disclosure of source's identity, a confidential informant of continuing value, would cause ineffectiveness thereof.

Source furnishing information is [redacted] to SA [redacted] on 6/25/63.

One copy of letterhead memorandum is being furnished 115th INTC, Region II, U. S. Army, Pasadena, because of that agency's responsible interest in racial matters.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 4 - Los Angeles
  - (1 - [redacted])
  - (1 - 100-24345) (NEGRO QUESTION)
  - (1 - 100-5589) (NAACP)

TJA:slb  
(7)

100-24345-5188

**AIR TEL**

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-08-2009

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: July 18, 1963

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

<b>To: SACs Atlanta</b> Baltimore Birmingham Butte Charlotte Chicago Dallas Detroit Houston	Jacksonville Knoxville Little Rock <del>Los Angeles</del> Memphis Miami Mobile Newark New Orleans	New York Norfolk Philadelphia Richmond San Antonio San Francisco Savannah Tampa Washington Field
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From: Director, FBI (100-3-116)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
BUDED 7/25/63

In recent weeks functionaries of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), have made statements which indicate their concern over the lack of Party participation in the current Negro movement. Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., remarked on 6/19/63 while attending a meeting of leading CPUSA functionaries, "We are witnessing a revolutionary movement in our country, but we are just not in it...." Irving Potash, on this same date, remarked that "we" are not coming forward, not writing and not giving leadership. The leadership of the Party, according to Potash, should explore all ways and means for the purpose of playing a bigger role in this struggle. (C)

In addition, recent statements made by Party functionaries give every indication of their desire for a more active Party role. James E. Jackson commented on 6/19/63 that "the Party must register its presence on the street." Davis stated on 6/20/63 "we" must bring millions of Negroes and whites in the South into the peace, labor, Negro and political action struggles and the Party should start preparing for this now. At a meeting of functionaries of the CPUSA, on 7/11/63, during a discussion pertaining to the (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-24345-528

CLASS. BY 2333 XGDS2, INDEFINITE  
exemption category 2 11-21-77

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Tampa  
Washington Field

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
(U) 100-3-116

Negro movement, comment was made to the effect that the Party should finance people to go to the scheduled 8/28/63 march on Washington, D. C. Jacob Stachel suggested that contact be made with nationality groups and clubs in order to get people for this demonstration. (C)

(U) In view of the above, it is reasonable to assume that the future will witness a strong effort on the part of the CPUSA to inject itself into and to exploit the struggle for equal rights for Negroes. Therefore, during the investigation of the CPUSA, each recipient office should be extremely alert to data indicating interest, plans or actual involvement of the Party in the current Negro movement. This matter should be given close attention and the Bureau kept currently advised. (C)

In order for the Bureau to correlate all the information presently available, a separate new Bureau file is being opened under the above caption and each receiving office should do likewise. Each of these offices should furnish the Bureau by 7/25/63 a summary of information as contained in its files and appropriately documented concerning this matter, even though previously submitted. This summary should be submitted under the above caption. Future communications should be expeditiously furnished under appropriate caption in a form suitable for dissemination, with copies designated for pertinent files, including 100-3-116.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**AIRTEL**

July 24, 1963

**AIRTEL**

**AIR MAIL - REGISTERED**

**TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)**  
**FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345) (X)**  
**RE : COMMUNIST PARTY, USA**  
**NEGRO QUESTION**  
**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**  
**INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

ReBuairtel 7/18/63.

At a meeting of the Southern California District (SCDCP) Nationality Commission, held in Los Angeles in early July, 1963, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, emphasized the need to coordinate CP work with the current desegregation campaigns. He said the CP must find ways to join and support this movement and become an integral part of it. He urged Party members working in mass organizations, particularly those of a nationality nature, to bring these issues before the organizations. He also commented on the Mexican community, where it has been urged that they follow the lead of the Negroes and fight in the same manner to achieve freedom and recognition. DOBBS said that the CP must find a way to bring these two forces together. He noted, however, that the Mexicans are not so willing to work with the Negroes, because they are making it more difficult for the working-class Mexican. [redacted] 7/9/63, [redacted]

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3 - Bureau  
2 - Los Angeles (100-24345)  
(1 - 157-636)

WJW:HMS  
(5)

**AIRTEL**

SEARCHED —  
INDEXED —  
SERIALIZED —  
FILED —

100-24345-5

LA 100-24345

At a CP club meeting held on 6/19/63, in the Moranda Smith Section, SCDP, a discussion was held on the CP role in the Negro integration movement in the Los Angeles area. [redacted]

[redacted] of the Club and wife of [redacted] leading functionary in the SCDP, reported that the Party is lagging behind in the local civil rights and integration program. She said the Party had not been able to "latch on" as a leader in the movement. According to [redacted] the Party is trying to figure out how and when it can interject itself as a leading factor in integration activities. [redacted] 7/2/63, [redacted]

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BEN DOBBS, SCDP Executive Secretary, has recently disclosed that the SCDP has been rebuffed in an attempt to establish rapport with the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC) in their efforts and activities regarding integration in Los Angeles. DOBBS related that the CP was rejected by the UCRC in "no uncertain terms," with the UCRC questioning the motives of the Party. DOBBS said that even though the Party was rejected, it must continue its attempts along these lines. [redacted] 6/25/63, [redacted]

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On 6/24/63, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDP, outlined the CP program in that District as it bears on the current campaign for integration and civil rights. DOBBS stressed the following points:

The insistence on bringing Federal action to bear in the campaign for civil rights and the issuance by the President of a proclamation on the matter.

To render full support to civil rights legislation already on the books and to propose civil rights legislation.

To campaign against any and all violations of civil rights provisions of the Constitution.

To petition the Supreme Court for a clarification of its decision on school desegregation insofar as the phrase, "full deliberate speed," is concerned.

Bring pressure to end de facto segregation in the North.

Campaign for a national fair employment practices bill.

LA 100-24345

DOBBS urged that the foregoing program be carried by Party leaders and members into all their mass organizational activities and contacts. [redacted] 6/21/63, [redacted]

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At a meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission held on 6/18/63, in Los Angeles, it was generally agreed that the CP is playing practically no role whatsoever in the Negro campaign for civil rights in the Los Angeles area. [redacted] SCDCP "Field Representative" and leading Negro functionary, urged that the Party make a definite effort to involve women's fraternal and peace organizations, as well as other youth, community, and Negro organizations, in the civil rights campaign. [redacted] 6/19/63, [redacted]

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The SCDCP is reported as observing that the Party would like "to keep the pot boiling" through demonstrations, supporting the Congress of Racial Equality, through youth clubs, and through individual members of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, which is predominately Negro. [redacted] 6/24/63, [redacted]

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[redacted] of the Moranda Smith Section, was heard to observe in June, 1963, that the "Communist Party had completely missed the bandwagon" in connection with the Negro freedom movement. She stated that the Party was doing nothing and that immediate action is necessary so that "people will hear about us and know we are playing a part." [redacted] 6/21/63, [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California  
July 24, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-08-2009

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS

A group of Negro Communist Party (CP) members in the San Francisco area participated in a series of discussions during the period April through July, 1962, in order to formulate a policy in regard to the Negro struggle. This group included ROSCOE PROCTOR and [redacted] As a result of these discussions, a twenty-page mimeographed report entitled "Summary of Discussion Notes, Northern California Negro Commission, April - July, 1962" was issued to serve as a basis for discussions.

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The document declared that long discussions had reflected the need for a bold new program and tactics in regard to the Negro question if the CP intended to contribute materially to the struggle for Negro liberation. The document noted that the CP must develop and put forward a Marxist program which might prove helpful and stimulating to leaders in the Negro movement, and through which every member of the CP might understand the full significance of the Negro movement and thereby make the greatest possible contribution.

The document also took note of the gains of the Black Muslim Movement. The report noted that the Muslim Movement had been divisive and diversionary. The report concluded that the CP must estimate the role of the Muslims and consider its attractions for and its base among a large section of the Negro working class. The report also concluded that the CP program was weak in its tendency to tail the main stream of the liberation movement and in its failure to have a real mobilization of CP forces.

SF T-1 - 9/6/62

~~CONFIDENTIAL  
Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

100-24345-550  
SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED  
JUL 24 1963  
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO  
JW

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

ROSCOE PROCTOR and [redacted] were elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA at its national convention in New York City in December, 1959, according to [redacted], who was a member of the CP on behalf of the FBI from June, 1953, through March, 1962.

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A characterization of the Black Muslims (Nation of Islam) is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

On April 19, 1963, a meeting was held at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR in order to institute a defense committee for all things considered anti-Negro. It was decided that only Negroes would be permitted to attend these meetings and that there would be future meetings of select groups of CP members to guide the activities of a defense committee. The meeting did not result in the formation of a committee, or in the designation of a name for the committee.

SF T-2 - 4/23/63

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on May 13, 1963, [redacted] a member of the committee, criticized the 1963 May Day meeting which had been held in San Francisco. [redacted] declared that the May Day meeting had failed to adapt itself to the times. He explained that the Birmingham issue, which everyone had been talking about, had not even been mentioned at the May Day meeting. After a discussion, it was decided that in the future the program for May Day would be subject to change so that "hot issues" could be discussed, even if it proved necessary to throw "security to the winds" and use the telephone to map such a program.

SF T-3 - 5/16/63

On May 16, 1963, JOHN PITTMAN instructed a session of the San Francisco School of Social Science at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, on the topic "Minorities in the United States". PITTMAN declared that a new militancy and the involvement of a greater number of people had taken place in the Birmingham struggle. He attributed this new "awareness" to the Negro people and the participation of youth.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

PITTMAN commented that the struggle in the South had international implications. He observed that the Soviet Union, in viewing the Negro situation in the South, takes the view that the Negro problem will never be solved under the capitalist system and that it can be corrected only by a transition from capitalism to socialism. He pointed out that the CP in the United States believes that the problem can be solved quickly by doing away with segregation, by integrating all public schools and establishments, and by allowing the Negro to become equal in this society.

SF T-4 - 5/23/63

JOHN PITTMAN served as Moscow correspondent for "The Worker", an east coast communist weekly newspaper, from 1959 until August, 1962, at which time he returned to the United States and an assignment on the Editorial Staff of the "People's World", a west coast communist weekly newspaper. PITTMAN on September 30, 1962, reported on his experiences in the Soviet Union to a meeting of National CP leaders.

SF T-5 - 9/30/62

A characterization of the San Francisco School of Social Science is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

During the latter part of May, 1963, a copy of a report by GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, entitled "In the Struggle for Peace" was distributed among selected CP leaders to serve as the basis of discussions at a meeting of Northern California District CP leaders scheduled for June 8, 1963. HALL declared that the breakthrough in Birmingham represented a historic, social, political, and economic achievement. He concluded that every community should have some united front formations which could move into activities for the defense of the democratization of the South. He also concluded that the movement in the South constituted a test for the CP, as well as an opportunity for the CP, and that the CP must meet this challenge by giving it everything it has.

SF T-6 - 6/7/63

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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At the meeting of the CP leaders on June 8, 1963, the report of GUS HALL was discussed by ROSCOE PROCTOR. PROCTOR declared that the Negro people's movement in the South might become "that catalytic force which could move the United States on the road to socialism." PROCTOR declared that the main task of the "left forces" would be to win over the "right forces."

PROCTOR noted that the Negro movement in the South was keeping open the concept of peaceful change. He declared that there could not be any peaceful movement with the ideology of Muslims and that the CP must find ways of attacking that ideology while working with the Muslims "on the outside".

[redacted] at this meeting criticized the report of both PROCTOR and HALL on the ground that there appeared to be too much stress on the effect of the Birmingham struggle.

[redacted] contended that the forces of monopoly are much larger and that the reports failed to take into consideration the size of the movement and who stands to lose by the movement.

[redacted] emphasized that any demands made upon the President of the United States for drastic political action to protect Negro rights in the South, in effect ask the President to change the entire political structure of the United States.

SF T-6 - 6/19/63

[redacted] has attended meetings of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP during 1963.

SF T-7 - 3/63

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP in San Francisco on May 27, 1963, it was noted that the "People's World" (PW) newspaper had spent \$700 to send [redacted] to Birmingham, Alabama, to cover the activities in that area. It was announced that the PW would sponsor a meeting on June 7, 1963, which would be advertised as "A Marxist Report on Birmingham" and that all CP members would be expected to attend the meeting.

SF T-8 - 5/29/63

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

At the meeting on June 7, 1963, [ ] spoke on his observations as a PW reporter in Birmingham, Alabama. He commented that he had asked whether there was anything Marxists in San Francisco could do to help the Negroes and that he had been advised that "they" did not think so, although "they" revealed that they did need money.

[ ] reported that the Negroes in the South were well organized, that they waited for their leaders to appear before engaging in marches and demonstrations, and that they immediately dispersed if the demonstration or march was called off for any reason.

SF T-9 - 6/20/63

At the meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on May 27, 1963, there was an evaluation of the CP participation in the Parade for Human Rights which had been held in San Francisco on May 26, 1963. The evaluation noted that the demonstration had been held primarily to raise money for the civil rights fight in Birmingham, but that it also stressed conditions in San Francisco and civil rights problems locally. It was noted that a PW supplement had been distributed and that approximately 5,000 copies had been "well received." The principal criticism of CP participation was that there had been insufficient people to distribute the supplement and that the youth did not take an active part in this endeavor.

SF T-8 - 5/29/63

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on June 26, 1963, members were given a memorandum captioned "Memo on the Struggle for Negro Rights" which declared that the breakthrough in Birmingham constituted a "revolutionary eruption that will forever more become an integral part of our very being as a people and nation". The memo declared that it is imperative to do everything possible to aid this struggle and to take every possible action to involve white Americans in this fight. It noted that the labor movement has the greatest stake in this struggle because every state in the south has a "right to work" law on its books.

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The memo noted that the President is presenting his civil rights program to Congress and that some of the leaders of the Negro people's movement had announced that they intended to take the most militant kind of actions in support of his program. The memo declared that the proposals of the President will not solve the problems of JIM CROW, but that this struggle in Congress will be the focal point immediately for developing the broadest kind of mass actions by white and Negro Americans against the "Dixiecrat system". The memo concluded that there is no organization or governmental body, city, state, and national, and no group which cannot be confronted with proposals to support one or another aspect of this program. The memo called for initiative and boldness and immediate action.

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The memo noted that labor must throw its weight into at least two major projects; 1) the registration campaign in the South; 2) a renewal of "Operation Dixie" in order to renew organizing efforts in the South.

SF T-10 - 6/28/63

During the latter part of June, 1963, [redacted] of the American Russian Institute of San Francisco, drafted a comment to an associate abroad which declared that the Negro revolution is the key to all new developments in the United States and that major opportunities are opening up. [redacted] declared that "none of us foresaw this great wave and we are not ready for it."

SF T-11 - 7/15/63

[redacted] presently is a member at large of the CP, USA.

SF T-12 - 7/23/63

The American Russian Institute of San Francisco has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On July 22, 1963, ALBERT J. LIMA, as chairman of the Northern California District CP, spoke on the Berkeley campus of the University of California (UC). LIMA was the first United States communist to speak on campus at UC since the removal of the speaker's bar.

LIMA commented that Governors BARNETT of Mississippi and WALLACE of Alabama had charged that the entire civil rights struggle in the South is a communist plot. He observed that in such a situation the CP indirectly is given far more credit than is its due in the most laudable of enterprises. LIMA also commented that an anti-communist publication had implied that the CP in San Francisco organized the freedom demonstration in San Francisco on May 26, 1963, in which some 30,000 persons participated. LIMA declared that the CP helped to the best of its ability, but that its contribution had been modest. He commented further that the 30,000 people were mobilized by others, many of whom are opponents of communism.

LIMA declared that it will take a massive effort and struggle of the people throughout the country, plus vigorous intervention by the Federal Government, to topple the shameful bestial system in the South. He noted that virtually every state in the South has a "right to work" statute on its books and that in many Southern communities it is virtually illegal to attempt organization of unions.

LIMA presented an argument for the adoption of a new federal charter to include a uniform system of voting and registration in all states, protection of the rights of minority parties, and banish all forms of discrimination or segregation because of race, religion, national origin or political belief.

ALBERT JASON LIMA was elected to membership on the National Committee of the CP, USA at its national convention in December, 1959, according to

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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1

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temple of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised that Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 2, 1962, a second source advised: Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI). Muhammad's Temple of Islam Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI. In mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teaching and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1962, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Francisco School of Social Science, aka  
San Francisco School of Social Sciences,  
San Francisco Marxist Study Group,  
San Francisco School of Marxism - Leninism,  
San Francisco School of Marxism

A source advised on February 6, 1962, that the first class of the San Francisco Marxist Study Group (SFMSG) was held on February 5, 1962, at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California, and that the instructor of this class stated that the main purpose of the SFMSG was to train young people for leadership of the people in the event the U.S. wakes up to the advantages of communism.

A second source advised on May 9, 1963, that the San Francisco School of Social Science (SFSSS), which has been known as the "San Francisco School of Social Sciences," "San Francisco Marxist Study Group," "San Francisco School of Marxism-Leninism" and the "San Francisco School of Marxism," is currently holding classes, and held its first class of the current series on October 15, 1962.

A second source advised on December 27, 1962, that [redacted] organized the SFSSS and controls the policy under which the school is run. [redacted] took complete charge of designating the instructors and the curriculum for the school. The SFSSS has no elected officers, neither is it a membership organization, but the meetings are opened to the public at all times.

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The third source advised on February 23, and March 8, 1962, that [redacted] was in attendance at two meetings of the Committee for Constitutional Liberties on [redacted] and [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES  
 (CCL), aka Citizens Committee for  
Constitutional Liberties - San Francisco

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A source advised on June 19, 1961, that MICKIE LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District, Communist Party (CP), reported on June 15, 1961, that the CP, USA, in response to the Supreme Court decision of June 5, 1961, relating to the Internal Security Act of 1950, had decided to create a committee known as Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCCL), 22 East 17th Street, New York City, and that a local committee would be organized for Northern California.

This source advised on June 26, 1961, that a meeting was held on June 18, 1961, at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of the National Committee, CP, USA, for the purpose of formulating plans for the CCCL in Northern California.

A second source advised on September 14, 1961, that the CCCL had opened an office at 942 Market Street, Room 401, San Francisco, California, and that some of the furniture for this office had come from the CP office on the same floor.

A third source advised June 22, 1962, that Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS announced that he had closed down the headquarters of the CCL at 942 Market Street, San Francisco.

A fourth source in November, 1962, advised that CP officials in Northern California have been active in promoting the CCL.

This same source advised in November, 1962, that the CCL was active in the fight against the Internal Security Act of 1950, under which the CP and its officials were being prosecuted.

A fifth source on May 2, 1963, furnished the names of the officers of the CCL in San Francisco as Dr. HERBERT J. PHILLIPS, Chairman, and

Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS testified in open court in 1953, to CP membership since 1953.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A sixth source advised in April, 1963, that [redacted] is a current CP member in San Francisco.

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One of these sources advised February 13, 1963, [redacted] stated on February 8, 1963, that the officers of the CCL were holding off temporarily on further activity on the advice of MICKIE LIMA, District CP Chairman.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL  
LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on Page 42 concerning "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (New York City)":

1. "On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the 'Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties,' are communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of 'mass activity' in support of the avowed objectives of 'reversal or nonapplication' of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and pruposive membership in the Communist Party."

\*\*\*The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts."

\*\*\*Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 \*\*\*."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Maniuplation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp. 137,143, and 144.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ APPENDIX  
12\*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California  
July 24, 1963

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Title           COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
                  NEGRO QUESTION  
                  COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
                  IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference       is made to memo dated and  
                  captioned as above at  
                  San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-08-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC  
DECLASSIFICATION  
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1 HUMAN)  
DATE 07-09-2009

F B I

Date: 7/24/63

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-51914)  
RE : COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

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Re Bureau airtel dated 7/18/63.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau are six copies of a LHM dated 7/24/63, summarizing plans and activities of the CP in the San Francisco area to inject itself into and to exploit the struggle for equal rights for Negroes. Copies of this LHM are being furnished Birmingham, Chicago, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Mobile and New York for information in view of the possible effect of CP activities in the San Francisco area on the areas covered by those offices.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
- 1 - Birmingham (Encl. 1) (Info)
- 1 - Chicago (Encl. 1) (Info)
- 1 - Little Rock (Encl. 1) (Info)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (Info)
- 1 - Mobile (Encl. 1) (Info)
- 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (Info)
- 2 - San Francisco
  - (1 - 100-51914)
  - (1 - 100-9720)

WHK/cmp  
(11)

100-24345-5231

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*  


Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-51914  
WHK/cmp

Sources utilized in the LHM were as follows:

- SF T-1 is [redacted]
- SF T-2 is [redacted]
- SF T-3 is [redacted]
- SF T-4 is [redacted]
- SF T-5 is CG 5824-S\*
- SF T-6 is [redacted]
- SF T-7 is [redacted]
- SF T-8 is [redacted]
- SF T-9 is [redacted]
- SF T-10 is [redacted]
- SF T-11 is [redacted]
- SF T-12 is [redacted]

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Speech of ALBERT LIMA on 7/22/63, was heard by SA [redacted] and a typed text of the speech was obtained from the Office of Public Information, University of California, Berkeley.

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This memo is being classified ~~Confidential~~ inasmuch as data received and reported from SF T-1 through SF T-12 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

The San Francisco Office will continue to remain alert for information concerning this matter and furnish it to the Bureau and interested offices immediately upon receipt.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-08-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRF/PLJ/sdb

September 17, 1963

Airtel

To: SACs Albany                      SACs Pittsburgh  
      Baltimore                      Portland  
      Boston                            St. Louis  
      Buffalo                          Salt Lake City  
      Cleveland                        San Francisco  
      Denver                            Washington Field  
      Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI (100-3-116)

b6  
b7c

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Prior to the 8/23/63 March on Washington, information was received from each of the receiving offices of instant airtel to the effect that one or more Communist Party members from the respective territories covered by those offices were planning to attend the March. To date, communications have not been received from the receiving offices indicating the identities of those Party members known to have actually attended the March.

In order for the Bureau to make a comprehensive analysis of the results of the March, particularly in respect to participation by Party members, it is necessary to have as complete information as possible. By return airtel all receiving offices should advise the Bureau of information available concerning the numbers and identities of Party members who actually traveled to Washington, D. C., to participate in the March. If such information was previously furnished, advise date and caption of communication. In the event any office is unable to now give a final report on this matter, the reply airtel should set out when final information may be expected at

5258  
100-24345

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 19 1963	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

157-667  
①  
DOK

Airtel to Albany, et al.  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
100-3-116

the Bureau. Disseminative information should be included in letterhead memoranda accompanying the reply airtels. Of course, data concerning communist influence in or exploitation of the March should also be included in communications to the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-08-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

F B I

Date: August 1, 1963

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SACs Atlanta	Jacksonville	New York
Baltimore	Knoxville	Norfolk
Birmingham	<del>Little Rock</del>	Philadelphia
Butte	<u>Los Angeles</u>	Richmond
Charlotte	Memphis	San Antonio
Chicago	Miami	San Francisco
Dallas	Mobile	Savannah
Detroit	Newark	Tampa
Houston	New Orleans	Washington

From: Director, FBI (100-3-116)

b6  
b7c

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBuairtel 7/18/63 which instructs all offices to be alert to data indicating interest, plans or actual involvement of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in current Negro civil rights movement.

It is essential for the Bureau to have available current information concerning the participation of the CPUSA in the forthcoming March on Washington scheduled to take place 8/28/63. The CPUSA has announced its intentions to actively participate in the March and is currently intensifying its efforts toward formulating specific plans of actions.

In order for the Bureau to properly discharge its responsibilities in this matter, it is imperative that each office maintain close liaison coverage with security informants and sources so that it may be immediately aware of any organized activity planned by the CPUSA. The identities of CPUSA members intending to participate in the March on Washington should be

100-24345-5265  
SEARCHED  INDEXED   
SERIALIZED  FILED

FBI - LOS ANGELES

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



Airtel to Atlanta, et al.  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
100-3-116

ascertained, as well as the number of Party members from each city, their mode of travel, arrival time in Washington and estimated departure time from Washington.

The Bureau and Washington Field Office should be advised by airtel under the caption of this communication concerning all pertinent developments relating to CPUSA participation in the March on Washington. Where appropriate, a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination should be submitted. Any developments which require expeditious attention should be submitted by teletype or telephone as may be warranted.

All offices having security informants planning to participate in the March on Washington should advise Washington Field in order that arrangements can be made for informants to report urgent data while in Washington directly to Washington Field. Washington Field should thereafter advise appropriate offices of telephone extensions where informants can report information if the occasion arises.

8/15/63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-08-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

**AIRTEL**

**AIR MAIL - REGISTERED**

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
 SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5077)  
 SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
 NEGRO QUESTION  
 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
 IS - C

Re New York tel to the Bureau dated 8/5/63 with copy to Los Angeles; New York routing slip to Los Angeles dated 8/5/63, requesting a characterization of [redacted] New York tel to Birmingham and Los Angeles dated 8/14/63.

Enclosed for the Birmingham and New York Offices are two photographs of [redacted]

The following characterization is being furnished to Birmingham and New York concerning [redacted]

On 5/21/63 [redacted] (protect) (who has furnished reliable information in the past), [redacted]

[redacted] (SA [redacted]) that [redacted] resides at [redacted] (Location: [redacted])

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Birmingham (Enc. 2) (AMSD - REGISTERED)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2) (AMSD - REGISTERED)
- ③ - Los Angeles
  - (1 - [redacted])
  - (1 - 157-636 (NAACP-UCRC))

LOB:slb  
(10)

**AIR TEL**

SEARCHED  
 INDEXED  
 FILED

100-24345-53 04

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b7C

b6  
b7C  
b7D

b6  
b7C

LA 100-24345

On 5/22/63 a pretext call (pretext used was in regard to forwarding technical material) (by SA [redacted] to telephone operator at Electrosolids Corporation, 12740 San Fernando Road, Sylmar, California, disclosed that [redacted] is [redacted] of the Board of this corporation. (Location: LA 100-17286-86)

b6  
b7C

Two informants (both anonymous sources) learned during the latter part of October, 1943, that [redacted] was transferred from the Communist Party (CP) of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) to a CP club in Los Angeles, California, on 10/2/42. Informants were unable to elaborate further.

On 1/28/48 former [redacted] (conceal), [redacted] (who has furnished reliable information in the past), advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Westwood Club of the Los Angeles County CP (LACCP) on 1/21/48. The meeting took place at the intersection of Sepulveda and Pico Boulevards, Los Angeles, California, at a drive-in restaurant. (Location: LA 100-18820-691)

b2  
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On 8/13/56 [redacted] (protect) (who has furnished reliable information in the past) advised that during 1956 [redacted] name was maintained by the LACCP as a potential fund donor. (Location: [redacted])

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b7C  
b7D

On 7/21/60 [redacted] (protect) (requested) (who has furnished reliable information in the past), [redacted] [redacted] learned that [redacted] or [redacted] was invited to attend a premiere showing of "The Idiot" by Soviet motion picture personalities visiting in the Los Angeles area during late July, 1960, for the express purpose of viewing this premiere. Informant was not in a position to know whether or not [redacted] attended. (Location: LA 100-17286-60)

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b6  
b7C

The above is being submitted for the information of the New York and Birmingham Offices. No further action is being taken in this matter at this time by the Los Angeles Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-08-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

URGENT 8-14-63 9-07 PM DE

b6  
b7c

TO SACS BIRMINGHAM 100-5077 AND LOS ANGELES.

FROM SAC NEW YORK 100-151548

CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION CP INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS. IS- C.

REFERENCE BIRMINGHAM TEL EIGHT FOURTEEN SIXTY THREE REQUESTING  
DESCRIPTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS. [REDACTED] IS NEGRO MALE, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], SIX FEET TALL, ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY LBS., SHORT KINKY BLACK HAIR, PART  
ON LEFT SIDE. PHOTO BEING SENT AMSD. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, FIVE FEET  
ELEVEN INCHES, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY POUNDS, FORTY YEARS OF AGE, MEDIUM  
BUILD, BROWN EYES AND HAIR, DARK COMPLEXION.

LOS ANGELES REQUESTED TO FORWARD BY AMSD PHOTOGRAPHS OF [REDACTED]  
TOGETHER WITH CURRENT CHARACTERIZATION TO NEW YORK AND BIRMINGHAM.

END AND PLS ACK....

LA 6-12 PM PDST OFXX OK FBI LA RPR

BH 6-212 PM CST OK BXXFBI BH WEP

TKS

SA [REDACTED] 8/14 Handberg  
[REDACTED]

cc [REDACTED]  
re [REDACTED]

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

8/24/63

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
SACS, NEW YORK (100-151548)  
LOS ANGELES (100-24345)

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-8077) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

b6  
b7c

Re New York teletype to Bureau, 8/13/63; New York teletype to Birmingham and Los Angeles, 8/14/63, and Los Angeles airtel, 8/15/63.

Confidential Source advised that on 8/14/63 [redacted]

[redacted] registered at Gaston Motel, Birmingham, Alabama, Room 49. He was driving Chevrolet automobile bearing California license I-96796. Motel records also reflect [redacted]

[redacted], representing LUKELL & JONES, Attorneys-at-Law, was registered and was assigned Room 48. Pretext telephone call to motel on 8/23/63 revealed [redacted] checked out end of last week and has not returned to motel. Pretext also developed that [redacted] not currently registered at motel.

Check with source at United Airlines, Birmingham, revealed that [redacted] mentioned in referenced New York teletype, not listed as passenger arriving Birmingham on United flight 681 on 8/14/63.

3 - Bureau (AM - RM)  
2 - New York (AM - RM)  
① - Los Angeles (AM - RM)  
2 - Birmingham  
JEP:mas  
(9)

cc [redacted]

100-24345-5317

3 7 8

BH 100-5077

Sources to date have not provided sufficient information to determine if [redacted] who registered at motel on 8/14/63, is identical with [redacted] mentioned in New York tel; however, since he and [redacted] registered same date at Gaston Hotel in adjoining rooms, it appears he may be identical.

NEW YORK requested to determine if identical.

It is noted that [redacted] of New York City has been in Birmingham several times in recent months in connection with racial situation.

Copies of this airtel furnished Los Angeles for information.

b6  
b7c

8/26/63

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CP, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

b6  
b7c

Re Birmingham airtel to the Bureau, dated 8/24/63.

Reairtel requested NY to determine whether the [redacted] mentioned in reairtel is identical to the [redacted] representing Lubell and Jones, Attorneys-at-Law, who registered at the Gaston Hotel, Birmingham, 8/14/63.

[redacted] is an attorney in the firm of Lubell, Lubell and Jones, 165 Broadway, NYC, and is therefore undoubtedly identical to the [redacted] who registered at the above-mentioned hotel. It has subsequently been determined that [redacted] and [redacted] met in Birmingham in connection with a movie being produced by [redacted] concerning the Birmingham situation and supposedly starring MARLON BRANDO.

In view of the above information, it is felt that no further investigation is necessary.

- 3 - Bureau (100-3-116) (RM)
- 2 - Birmingham (100-5077) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-24345) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-151548)

JPD:mbg  
(9)

*cc in*



100-24345-5311

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AUG 28 1963	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-08-2009

Los Angeles, California  
August 21, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



b6  
b7c

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 21, 1963, that at a recent meeting of the Mexican Commission, Southern California District Communist Party (MCDCP), it was stated [redacted] a current member of the Mexican Commission, is going to participate in the March on Washington (MOW) August 28, 1963. The informant stated [redacted] itinerary is known only to the extent that he is flying from Los Angeles to Washington, D. C., on the evening of August 27, 1963, and will return to Los Angeles by airplane August 29, 1963.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 18, 1963, that one Sen (last name unknown), a member of the San Fernando Valley Section, MCDCP, is going to the MOW on August 28, 1963. He leaves August 27, 1963, as a representative of the California Democratic Council and they are paying half of his expenses.

A third source, from whom sufficient information has not been received to determine reliability, advised on August 22, 1963, that [redacted], a person who manufactures commercial films at Los Angeles, California, will take part in the MOW August 28, 1963. This source stated [redacted] will travel with the Hollywood March Committee, a movie personality group, on a chartered Electra Jet through American Flyers, Incorporated, Burbank, California. This airplane will leave Burbank, California 12:00 midnight August 27, 1963, and arrive in the Butler Aviation Facility, Washington International Airport, at 4:00 a. m., August 28, 1963.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 8-Bureau (100-3-116)
- 2-WFO
- 1-115th INTC, U. S. Army
- 4-Los Angeles (157-661)

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic~~

- { 1 - [redacted]
- { 1 - [redacted]
- { 1 - 100-4345)

END  
ACTION

PPH/bjk:pmw  
(15)

74451319




~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



The plane is scheduled to leave Washington, D.C. from Butler Aviation Facility at 9:00 PM, August 28, 1963, arriving Los Angeles, at midnight August 28, 1963.

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b7c

Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised August 15, 1961, that on August 4, 1961,  attended a special meeting of the San Fernando Valley Section, SCDCP, at 4901 Biloxi Avenue, North Hollywood, California, for Communist Party (CP) members and guests, to hear a report by the SCDCP Chairman regarding a trip to the Soviet Union. This meeting was not restricted to CP members.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**AIRTEL**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-20-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb 8/23/63

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION,  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-661)

RE: CPUSA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Re Bureau airtel 8/1/63, and Los Angeles airtel to  
Bureau 8/21/63, captioned as above.

Attached herewith are 8 copies of a Letterhead  
memo for the Bureau and 2 copies for WFO concerning CP  
members intending to participate in the March on Washington  
(MOW) 8/28/63. 1 copy is being furnished to Region II,  
115 INTC, U.S. Army, Pasadena, California.

The attached Letterhead memo (LHM) is classified  
~~confidential~~ because information furnished by [redacted]  
[redacted] and [redacted] could reasonably result in identification  
of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise  
future effectiveness.

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b7D

The travel plans of [redacted] were furnished by  
[redacted] and it is advised his name not be  
utilized.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C  
b7D

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

- 4 - Bureau (Encl's-8) (AM-RM)
- 2 - WFO (Encl's-2) (AM-RM)
- 4 - Los Angeles
  - (1 - [redacted])
  - (1 - [redacted])
  - (1 - 100-24345)

PPH/bjk  
(10)

SEARCHED

INDEXED  
SERIALIZED  
FILED

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b7C

100-34345-330

**AIRTEL**

LA 157-661

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will determine  
itinerary of  if possible and advise Bureau  
and WFO.

b6  
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Los Angeles, California  
August 28, 1963

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

FRANK WILKINSON

b6  
b7c

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 28, 1963, that source had just learned that FRANK WILKINSON was in Washington, D.C., in connection with the "March on Washington". FRANK WILKINSON is the Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) (See Appendix), 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and is in Washington as a representative of the CCPAF although he had not previously planned to attend the "March on Washington". WILKINSON is also the Executive Director of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (See Appendix).

WILKINSON is staying at the Carrol Arms Hotel, Washington, D.C., and plans to be there until August 31, 1963, at which time he will return to Los Angeles.

ANNE BRADEN, from Louisville, Kentucky, is reportedly in Washington also and WILKINSON plans to confer with her there. Source had no further details as to the purpose of the conference between WILKINSON and BRADEN.

[redacted] Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, in Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11, 1957 and December 13, 1957, in a Jefferson County, Kentucky Court in connection with the prosecution of CARL BRADEN under a state sedition statute that CARL BRADEN and his wife ANN BRADEN were known to [redacted] as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, which was during the period of [redacted] Communist Party membership.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

100-24245-5321

Frank Wilkinson

The source not identified in the attached appendix page on the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities, has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIXCITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms \* \* \* specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by FRANK WILKINSON, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1APPENDIXNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO  
ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8/28/63

PLAIN

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (157-257)  
LOUISVILLE

ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION,  
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-661)

RE : CP, USA,  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles, dated 8/1/63,  
captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies  
of a letterhead memorandum, two copies for Washington Field, and  
two copies for Louisville, concerning FRANK WILKINSON's presence  
in Washington for the "March on Washington" and a meeting with  
ANNE BRADEN.

The source for this information is

b2  
b7D

- 4 - Bureau (Encl. 8)
  - (1 - 157-970)
- 2 - Washington Field (Encl. 2)
- 2 - Louisville (Encl. 2)
  - (ANN BRADEN)
- 5 - Los Angeles
  - (1 - 100-16439) (FRANK WILKINSON)
  - (1 - 100-41016) (CCPAF)
  - (1 - 100-24345) (NEGRO QUESTION)
  - (1 - )

RAP:edd  
(13)

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FILED \_\_\_\_\_

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100-24345-532



LA 157-661

The attached letterhead memorandum is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because data reported from [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

b2  
b7D

Los Angeles, California  
September 26, 1963



A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 26, 1963, that it was learned that the above individuals did not attend the March on Washington as originally planned. The source stated that the [redacted] were tied up in Mexico City, Mexico, and returned directly from Mexico City to Los Angeles, California, about early September, 1963.

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b7c

This source stated that [redacted] and [redacted] as of September 26, 1963, continued to be active members in the Scientist and Engineers Club, Professional - Cultural Section, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8 - Bureau  
2 - Los Angeles  
(1 - 157-661)

PPH:ML  
(10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1  
excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED #  
FILED #

100-24945-100

9/26/63

**AIRTEL**

**AIRTEL**

**AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)**

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)**  
**FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)**  
**RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA**  
**NEGRO QUESTION**  
**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**  
**IS - C**

Re Los Angeles Airtel, 9/25/63.

Attached herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memo concerning [redacted] and [redacted] who did not attend the March on Washington, 8/28/63.

The source utilized is [redacted] who furnished the attached information to SA [redacted] orally on 9/26/63.

The attached letterhead memo is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

3 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. -8)  
2 - Los Angeles  
(1- 157-661)

PPH:ML  
(5)

SEARCHED —  
INDEXED —  
SERIALIZED 72  
FILED 4

**AIRTEL**

100-24345-6328

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b7C  
b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b2  
b7D

Routing Slip  
 0-7 (Rev. 4-6-62)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

*C/pt*

TO: SAC,

- |                                      |   |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albany      | <input type="checkbox"/> Houston                | <input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk        | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington Field |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque | <input type="checkbox"/> Indianapolis           | <input type="checkbox"/> Oklahoma City  | <input type="checkbox"/> Quantico         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage   | <input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville           | <input type="checkbox"/> Omaha          |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Atlanta     | <input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City            | <input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia   | <b>TO LEGAT:</b>                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore   | <input type="checkbox"/> Knoxville              | <input type="checkbox"/> Phoenix        | <input type="checkbox"/> Bern             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Birmingham  | <input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas              | <input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh     | <input type="checkbox"/> Bonn             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boston      | <input type="checkbox"/> Little Rock            | <input type="checkbox"/> Portland       | <input type="checkbox"/> London           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles | <input type="checkbox"/> Richmond       | <input type="checkbox"/> Madrid           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Butte       | <input type="checkbox"/> Louisville             | <input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis      | <input type="checkbox"/> Manila           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte   | <input type="checkbox"/> Memphis                | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Lake City | <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico, D. F.    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chicago     | <input type="checkbox"/> Miami                  | <input type="checkbox"/> San Antonio    | <input type="checkbox"/> Ottawa           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cincinnati  | <input type="checkbox"/> Milwaukee              | <input type="checkbox"/> San Diego      | <input type="checkbox"/> Paris            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland   | <input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis            | <input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco  | <input type="checkbox"/> Rome             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dallas      | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile                 | <input type="checkbox"/> San Juan       | <input type="checkbox"/> Rio de Janeiro   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Denver      | <input type="checkbox"/> Newark                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Savannah       | <input type="checkbox"/> Tokyo            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Detroit     | <input type="checkbox"/> New Haven              | <input type="checkbox"/> Seattle        |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> El Paso     | <input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans            | <input type="checkbox"/> Springfield    |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu    | <input type="checkbox"/> New York City          | <input type="checkbox"/> Tampa          |   |

Date 9/23/63

RE: **COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
 NEGRO QUESTION  
 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

- For information     For appropriate action     Surep, by \_\_\_\_\_
- The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report,  conceal all sources,  paraphrase contents.
- Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: The following instructions should be followed in the preparation of the quarterly report concerning the Communist Party, USA, for the quarter ending 9/30/63 and all future such reports. Information concerning "Negro Question" and "Negro Question-Communist Influence in Racial Matters" should be reported in a section of the report captioned "Negro Question-Communist Influence in Racial Matters." Bufile for this section should be indicated as 100-3-116. The use of Bufile 100-3-75 has been discontinued.

*100-24345-5360*

Enclosure(s)  
 Bufile **100-3-116**  
 Urfile \_\_\_\_\_

*Wood* *W* *R* *W*

b6  
 b7c

Routing Slip  
0-7 (Rev. 4-6-62)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

- |                                      |   |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albany      | <input type="checkbox"/> Houston                | <input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk        | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington Field |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Albuquerque | <input type="checkbox"/> Indianapolis           | <input type="checkbox"/> Oklahoma City  | <input type="checkbox"/> Quantico         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anchorage   | <input type="checkbox"/> Jacksonville           | <input type="checkbox"/> Omaha          |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Atlanta     | <input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City            | <input type="checkbox"/> Philadelphia   | <b>TO LEGAT:</b>                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore   | <input type="checkbox"/> Knoxville              | <input type="checkbox"/> Phoenix        | <input type="checkbox"/> Bern             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Birmingham  | <input type="checkbox"/> Las Vegas              | <input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh     | <input type="checkbox"/> Bonn             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boston      | <input type="checkbox"/> <del>Little Rock</del> | <input type="checkbox"/> Portland       | <input type="checkbox"/> London           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buffalo     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles | <input type="checkbox"/> Richmond       | <input type="checkbox"/> Madrid           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Butte       | <input type="checkbox"/> Louisville             | <input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis      | <input type="checkbox"/> Manila           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charlotte   | <input type="checkbox"/> Memphis                | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Lake City | <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico, D. F.    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chicago     | <input type="checkbox"/> Miami                  | <input type="checkbox"/> San Antonio    | <input type="checkbox"/> Ottawa           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cincinnati  | <input type="checkbox"/> Milwaukee              | <input type="checkbox"/> San Diego      | <input type="checkbox"/> Paris            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cleveland   | <input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis            | <input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco  | <input type="checkbox"/> Rome             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dallas      | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile                 | <input type="checkbox"/> San Juan       | <input type="checkbox"/> Rio de Janeiro   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Denver      | <input type="checkbox"/> Newark                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Savannah       | <input type="checkbox"/> Tokyo            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Detroit     | <input type="checkbox"/> New Haven              | <input type="checkbox"/> Seattle        |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> El Paso     | <input type="checkbox"/> New Orleans            | <input type="checkbox"/> Springfield    |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Honolulu    | <input type="checkbox"/> New York City          | <input type="checkbox"/> Tampa          |   |

Date 9/30/63

RE: **CPUSA**  
**NEGRO QUESTION**  
**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**  
**INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
A large checkmark at the top right.  
A signature and date "9/30/63" in the middle right.  
A signature "W. J. ... + ..." at the bottom right.

- For information  For appropriate action  Surep, by \_\_\_\_\_
- The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report,  conceal all sources,  paraphrase contents.
- Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: **SEE ATTACHED**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

Enclosure(s) *102*  
Bufile **100-3-116**  
Urfile

*100-24315-5301*

SEARCHED <i>llh</i>	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
3 OCT 1 1963	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*WJP*

*Desk #1*

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b7c

CPUSA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Because of the increasing importance which the Bureau is attaching to captioned matter and the necessity for giving all aspects of this matter preferred attention, the following instruction is effective immediately.

Bureau investigations of individuals and organizations other than the CPUSA are continually developing information pertinent to captioned matter. Such information is frequently submitted under the caption of an individual or an organization other than the Party. In the future all information developed relating to communist influence in racial matters should be submitted under the above caption. If the information would normally have been submitted under some other caption, it will be permissible to use a dual caption, the first being that above.

Good judgment should be applied in implementing this instruction. For example, if a lengthy communication is to be directed to the Bureau in some other caption and only a small portion of it relates to instant matter, submit that portion in a separate communication under instant caption and handle the remainder under the appropriate caption.

This instruction is not intended to apply to all information developed in racial matters but only to that concerning communist influence in racial matters.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UCB/PLP/PLJ/sdb

Date: 10-2-63

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Los Angeles PERSONAL ATTENTION  
(100-24345)

✓ From: Director, FBI (100-3-116)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6  
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Reurairtel 9-19-63 which was presumed to be responsive to Buairtel 9-17-63 requesting information as to the identity of Party members who actually participated in the 8-28-63 March on Washington.

Because your airtel 9-19-63 was not fully responsive, the Bureau, by airtel 9-23-63, furnished the necessary instructions for you to follow.

The Bureau is now in receipt of two airtels from your office dated 9-25 and 26-63, each of which contains as an enclosure a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date as the airtel. Certain inadequacies are noted in these communications as outlined below.

First, as to the 9-25-63 LHM: The opening paragraph states that the information in the LHM was furnished by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past. The second paragraph commences with "It was determined on 9-25-63...." This is not in accord with reporting procedures. A source should be indicated in such language as "A confidential source advised on 9-25-63...." The second paragraph states "As of 8-23-63 [redacted] was a current member of...." This is likewise not in accord with reporting procedures. A source should be indicated such as in the language "A second confidential source advised...." Comments as to the second paragraph are equally applicable to the fourth paragraph.

*Airtel & LHM memo sent 10/4/63 R*

*cc 157-661*

*100-24345-5362*

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....  
OCT 3 1963  
FBI - LOS ANGELES

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M

Airtel to Los Angeles  
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
100-3-116

The fifth paragraph states [redacted], attended a meeting of the San Fernando Valley Section, SCDCP, North Hollywood, California, 8-4-61." Here again a source is not indicated and Bureau observations as to paragraph 3 are equally applicable as to paragraph 5.

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In further reference to paragraph 5, a question immediately arises in the mind of a reader as to whether or not [redacted] is now a Party member or was a Party member as of 8-4-61. A review of Bufile concerning [redacted] reveals that the Los Angeles report of SA [redacted], 8-15-62, contains information in paragraph 2, page 2, concerning Rinaldo's attendance at the meeting in question, 8-4-61. The report, however, contains a qualification to the effect that the meeting was for Party members and guests and was not restricted to Party members. If this information requires qualification as contained in the report and if the circumstances surrounding the information known about the meeting have not changed, it would appear that the qualification still exists.

The following is noted concerning your airtel and LHM of 9-26-63. The LHM contains in the caption the names [redacted] and [redacted]. The airtel refers to [redacted] and [redacted]." The manner of setting the names out in the airtel was not an ideal one as it raised a question as to [redacted] last name and required Bufile review to resolve. Further, the LHM concerning the [redacted] reports that these individuals did not attend the March although they had originally planned to. Unless there has been a previous LHM submitted by your office which reported their plans, the Bureau would not now desire to disseminate the information in the 9-26-63 LHM. If they had previously been reported as planning to attend, the Bureau would disseminate the current information that they did not attend.



Airtel to Los Angeles  
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
100-3-116

In light of all the observations set out above, you are now instructed to furnish the Bureau, by return airtel, a revised LHM in accordance with the following. It should be captioned as instant airtel rather than with the names of the individuals involved. It should report the information in the 9-25-63 LHM according to reporting procedures and, if possible, a more substantial and up-to-date characterization of [ ] should be set forth. Include the information from your 9-26-63 LHM only if the information concerning the plans of the [ ] has previously been set out in an LHM.

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Your airtel 9-25-63 also advised that you are attempting to determine whether other individuals who had planned to attend the March actually did so. If at all possible, include any positive information developed since 9-25-63 on these other individuals.

Afford this matter expeditious attention.

10/4/63

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

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ReBuAirtel 10/2/63.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a Letterhead Memorandum regarding participation of CP members and/or sympathizers in the March on Washington (MOW).

Regarding the documentation of [redacted] Informants currently furnishing information regarding the San Fernando Valley Section, SCDCP, which section encompasses [redacted] residence, and who are acquainted with him cannot place him in the CP at the current time.

Regarding [redacted] and [redacted] the Los Angeles Office did furnish under above caption an airtel dated 8/21/63, enclosing Letterhead Memorandum captioned [redacted] [redacted] dated 8/21/63, which reported the [redacted] intention to attend the MOW. Therefore, in compliance with reBuAirtel dated 10/2/63, the fact that they did not attend is included in enclosed Letterhead Memorandum.

Pretext interview referred to in enclosed Letterhead Memorandum is a pretext telephone call to [redacted] at his residence on 9/30/63 by SA [redacted] as a fictitious person attempting to have him speak to a group regarding the MOW.

3- Bureau (Encs. - 8) (Registered)  
2- Los Angeles (100-24345)  
(1- LA 157-661) (MOW)

TJA:JM  
(5)

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED \_\_\_\_\_

100-24345-3363

LA 100-24345

The following sources were utilized:

Confidential source #1:  
" " #2:  
" " #3:  
" " #4:  
" " #5:  
" " #6:  
" " #7:  
" " #8:  
" " #9:



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Enclosed Letterhead Memorandum is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because information furnished by confidential sources 1 through 9, listed above, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Los Angeles, California  
October 4, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A confidential source advised on September 25, 1963, that [redacted] recently publicly stated that he departed Los Angeles, California, on August 27, 1963, by chartered flight for Washington, D.C., arriving August 28, 1963. [redacted] participated in the March on Washington (NOW) on August 28, 1963, but source could not determine the extent to which [redacted] participated in the NOW.

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[redacted] voluntarily assisted the FBI from late 1957 until September 22, 1963, when she testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board at Washington, D.C. Prior to her disclosure, she was a member of the Mexican Commission, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP). [redacted] advised on September 10, 1963, that [redacted] was present as a member of the Mexican Commission at a meeting of the SCDCP Executive Board on September 5, 1963.

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"The Valley News & Green Sheet," a regularly published newspaper at Van Nuys, California, carried an article in the September 24, 1963, edition, announcing that [redacted] would, on September 25, 1963, give a report at the Sherman Oaks, California, Democratic Club regarding his experiences while attending the NOW in the capacity of a "reporter-photographer." This article stated that [redacted] would illustrate his report by showing photographs and slides taken by him at the NOW.

A second confidential source advised on September 1, 1960, that [redacted] was in attendance at a Section Meeting of the 21st - 22nd Section (San Fernando Valley Section), SCDCP, on [redacted]. According to this source, this meeting was open only to Communist Party members.

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A third confidential source advised on August 15, 1961, that [redacted] was present at a meeting of the San Fernando Valley Section, SCDCP, on [redacted] which meeting was not restricted to CP members.

8- Bureau  
②- Los Angeles (100-24345) P 1  
(1- 157-661)  
TJA:JM  
(10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A fourth confidential source advised on March 12, 1961, that although Ben Rinaldo was not present at a meeting of the 21st - 22nd CD Section, SCDCP, held on [redacted] a CP member present referred to [redacted] as being a member of a CP club in that Section.

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A fifth confidential source advised on June 5, 1961, that prior to a meeting of a Marxist class sponsored by the San Fernando Section Council of the SCDCP on [redacted] one member present referred to [redacted] who was not present at this meeting, as a member of the Studio City Club, which is a club within the San Fernando Valley Section, SCDCP.

A sixth confidential source advised on September 26, 1963, that [redacted] and his wife, [redacted], did not attend the MOW as originally planned because of commitments in Mexico City, Mexico, and they returned directly to Los Angeles in early September from Mexico City. This source advised that as of September 26, 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] continued to be active members in the Scientist and Engineers Club, Professional - Cultural Section, SCDCP.

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A seventh confidential source advised on September 27, 1963, that on September 26, 1963, a meeting of the Valley Chapter, Women for Legislative Action (WLA) (See Appendix) was held at the Colonial House, North Hollywood, California. According to this source, [redacted] was the featured speaker and she reported her attendance at the MOW, August 28, 1963, at Washington, D.C., as an official delegate from the WLA Council. According to this source, [redacted] reported her activity only as a participant in the MOW. This source advised she had no information regarding the attendance of [redacted] at the MOW.

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An eighth confidential source, on April 17, 1963, furnished the April, 1963, Bulletin of the Evening Chapter, WLA, which describes [redacted] as the Legislative [redacted] of the Chapter.

By means of a suitable pretext interview conducted by a Special Agent of the FBI on September 30, 1963, it was determined from [redacted] that he attended the MOW, August 28, 1963, at Washington, D.C., with his wife, [redacted]. He stated he attended only as a private citizen and had no official capacity or any official connection with any committees in connection with the MOW.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A ninth confidential source advised during February, 1963, that [redacted] was present at a meeting of the Long Beach Current Events Forum (See Appendix) on [redacted] at Long Beach, California.

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b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1  
LA- 100 - 24345

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

LONG BEACH CURRENT EVENTS FORUM (LBCEF), aka.

A source advised on April 23, 1963, that the LBCEF was conceived by and discussed by the Long Beach Communist Party Club, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) during the summer of 1960. It was setup to function as an educational and study group, featuring speakers on various topics of current interest. It has been regarded by the Communist Party (CP) as a potential source for recruits into the CP. Its first meeting was held in October, 1960.

Source further advised that the primary purpose of the LBCEF has been to set up an educational and study group for recruitment of persons into the CP. Some of its leaders and featured speakers have been CP members. The CP discusses, evaluates, and supports and directs the activities of the LBCEF.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LA- 100 - 24345 ■ APPENDIX

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Los Angeles, California  
October 4, 1963

Title           **COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character       **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference       **Los Angeles  
Memorandum dated and captioned  
as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

C/O

9/23/63



9/26

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles (157-661)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-8-116)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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ReBuairtel 9/17/63 to several offices including Los Angeles. It was pointed out that prior to the 8/28/63 March on Washington information was received from a number of offices, including Los Angeles, that Party members planned to attend the March but that as of 9/17/63 communications had not been received from the indicated offices, including Los Angeles, identifying those Party members known to have actually attended the March. The necessity for the Bureau to make a comprehensive analysis of the results of the March, particularly in respect to participation by Party members, was pointed out. You were instructed to advise the Bureau, by return airtel, of information concerning the numbers and identities of Party members who actually traveled to Washington, D. C., to participate in the March. Further, you were instructed that information that could be disseminated was to be included in a letterhead memorandum accompanying the reply airtel.

Reurairtel 9/19/63 which referenced Buairtel 9/17/63 and which apparently is in response to the latter. Your airtel enumerated certain communications submitted by your office and stated that these communications identified certain Party members "as participating in the March on Washington on 8/28/63." It is noted that the communications enumerated in your airtel 9/19/63 are airtels and letterhead memoranda dated 8/31, 23, 27/63. As all these communications were dated prior to the March it is obvious that they could not have identified persons who actually participated in the March. Your airtel 9/19/63 is, therefore, not responsive to Buairtel 9/17/63.

100-24345-5364

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED ea ea  
[Redacted box] [Signature]

**Airtel to Los Angeles**  
**RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA**  
**NEGRO QUESTION**  
**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**  
**100-3-116**

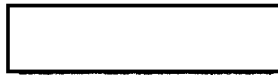
**You are now instructed to furnish the Bureau by return airtel a fully responsive communication and include with it a letterhead memorandum which will identify those Party members who participated in the March and any other information of value such as whether or not they conducted any Party activity during the March or were merely passive participants.**

**This matter must receive most expeditious attention.**

Los Angeles, California  
September 30, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on September 27, 1963, that on September 26, 1963, a meeting of the Valley Chapter, Women for Legislative Action (WLA) (see appendix), was held at the Colonial House, North Hollywood, California. The source stated [redacted] was the featured speaker and that she told about having attended the March on Washington, August 28, 1963, as the official delegate of the WLA Council. [redacted] was heard to state on this occasion that she "stayed over two extra days to lobby with California Congressmen."

Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past advised in April, 1963, that in the April, 1963, bulletin for the Evening Chapter of the WLA, Valley Chapter, [redacted] was listed as Legislative [redacted]

The source quoted above who attended the meeting at which [redacted] made the above described statements, could not elaborate any further on [redacted] activities while in attendance at the March on Washington, and this source has no information as to any activities on the part of [redacted] regarding his possible participation in the March.

By means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI on September 30, 1963, it was determined through [redacted] that he attended the March on Washington August 28, 1963, with his wife, but that he, [redacted] attended as a "private citizen" and had no official capacity or any official connection with any committees in connection with the March.

- 8 - Bureau (REGISTERED) (100-3-116)
- 2 - Los Angeles
  - (1 - 100-24345)
  - (1 - 157-661)

PPH:jcc  
(10)

~~GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED sq  
FILED sq

100-24345-5365

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past advised in February, 1963, that there was a meeting of the Long Beach Current Events Forum (see appendix) on February 8, 1963, at Long Beach, California, and that [REDACTED] was present.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

C

9/30/63

AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)  
RE: CP, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau 9/25/63.

Attached herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memo concerning the participation of [redacted] and [redacted] in the March on Washington 8/28/63.

The pretext referred to in the attached letterhead memo is a pretext telephone call to [redacted] at his residence, Los Angeles, California, 9/30/63, under guise of a fictitious person attempting to get him to speak at a group regarding the March on Washington.

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The source utilized in the attached letterhead memo is [redacted] who orally furnished information to SA [redacted] 9/27/63. This source could furnish no additional information regarding [redacted] activities than that which is set forth in attached letterhead memo, and had no knowledge of the activities of [redacted] while he attended the March on Washington.

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The following additional sources were utilized:

[redacted] and [redacted]

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The attached letterhead memo is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

10/3 - Bureau (Encl. -8)  
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 157-661)  
PPH:jcc  
(5)

SEARCHED —  
INDEXED —  
SERIALIZED 107  
FILED 11

100-24345-5366

AIRTEL

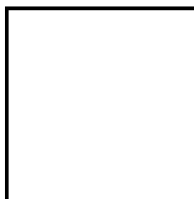
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

SAC LETTER NO. 63-50  
October 1, 1963

(E) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - NEGRO QUESTION - COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS -- The history of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), is replete with its attempts to exploit, influence and recruit the Negro. The March on Washington, August 28, 1963, was a striking example as Party leaders early put into motion efforts to accrue gains for the CPUSA from the March. The presence at the March of around 200 Party members, ranging from several national functionaries headed by CPUSA General Secretary Gus Hall to many rank-and-file members, is clear indication of the Party's favorite target (the Negro) today.

All indications are that the March was not the "end of the line" and that the Party will step up its efforts to exploit racial unrest and in every possible way claim credit for itself relating to any "gains" achieved by the Negro. A clear-cut indication of the Party's designs is revealed in secret information obtained from a most sensitive source that the Party plans to hold a highly secretive leadership meeting in November, 1963, which will deal primarily with the Negro situation. The Party has closely guarded plans for Gus Hall to undertake a "barnstorming" trip through key areas of the country to meet Party people and thus better prepare himself for the November meeting.

In order for the Bureau to cope with the Party's efforts and thus fulfill our responsibilities in the security field, it is necessary that we at once intensify our coverage of communist influence on the Negro. Fullest consideration should be given to the use of all possible investigative techniques in the investigation of the CPUSA, those communist fronts through which the Party channels its influence, and the many individual Party members and dupes. There is also an urgent need for imaginative and aggressive tactics to be utilized through our Counterintelligence Program for the purpose of attempting to neutralize or disrupt the Party's activities in the Negro field. Because of the Bureau's responsibility for timely dissemination of pertinent information to the Department and other interested agencies, it is more than ever necessary that all facets of this matter receive prompt handling.



*MP*  
*WJW*

100-24345-5367

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 1 1963	
LOS ANGELES	

b6  
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Because of the Party's intensified efforts to render influence in racial matters, the Bureau is closing its subfile 100-3-75 relating to CPUSA - Negro Question. All information to be reported relating to the Negro question, as well as communist influence in racial matters, should be hereafter reported in Bureau file 100-3-116 relating to CPUSA, Negro Question - Communist Influence in Racial Matters. This instruction as to the administrative handling of this matter is effective immediately and should be followed in the preparation of the quarterly report concerning the CPUSA for the quarter ending September 30, 1963. The necessary Manual changes will follow.

The contents of this SAC Letter should be brought to the attention of all appropriate Agent personnel so that they will be fully alert to the urgency of this matter. The following offices should submit to the Bureau, by letter under above caption due 30 days from date of this SAC Letter, an analysis of their current coverage of communist activities in the Negro field plus details of their plans for intensifying such coverage: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and Seattle. Also, those 16 offices which are participating in the Counterintelligence Program on a continuing basis should include in their next monthly letters due at the Bureau by October 15, 1963, any plans they may have to neutralize or disrupt any Party activities in the Negro field. Such information should be set out under the category "Possible Counterintelligence Activity." After submission of the October letter, all offices will remain alert for future possible situations involving the Party and the Negro which have disruptive potential and submit them to the Bureau under the Counterintelligence Program caption.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1 HUMAN)  
DATE 07-09-2009

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Director, FBI (100-3-116)

10-21-63

Legat, Mexico (100-2478) (RUC)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Los Angeles airtel 8-21-63 concerning the reported  
travel of [redacted] and [redacted]  
from Mexico City to Washington, D.C., to participate in the  
8-28-63 "March on Washington."

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b7C

(C)

[redacted] and [redacted] on 9-25-63, and [redacted]  
on 9-27-63, advised that they had no information concerning  
the presence of [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] in Mexico or any information concerning their activities.  
[redacted] and [redacted] as well as [redacted] furnished  
information concerning the activities of associates of the  
American Communist Group in Mexico.

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b7C  
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(C)

The American Communist Group in Mexico is a loose  
association in Mexico on a predominantly social basis  
of present and/or past members of the Communist Party,  
USA, and their friends and associates who share a  
common sympathy for communism and the Soviet Union.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the  
past, advised on 10-8-63 that no record could be found at the  
Central Airport at Mexico City for the departure of [redacted]  
[redacted] and [redacted] and on 10-9-63 the same source  
advised that there was no record of either of those individuals  
in the migration files of the Ministry of Interior (Gobernacion) in  
Mexico City.

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No further action is being taken in this matter by the  
Mexico City Office in the absence of a further request from the  
Bureau.

7 - Bureau  
    (1 - Liaison Section)  
    2 - Los Angeles, 100-24345)  
1 - Mexico City

NLF:kg  
(8)

100-24345-531

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 11 1963	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

pk

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: **November 12, 1963**

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: ~~SACs~~ Los Angeles  
Philadelphia  
Seattle

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

✓ From: Director, FBI (100-3-116)

✓  
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC Letter 63-50 (E), 10/1/63, bearing above caption.

Designated offices, including recipients of instant airtel, were to furnish the Bureau, within 30 days, an analysis of current coverage of communist activities in the Negro field plus details of plans for intensifying such coverage.

By return airtel receiving offices should submit information requested. If already submitted, advise date and caption of communication.

100-24345-5325

NE C

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b7C

[Redacted Box]

WJW

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

11-14-63

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DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)  
(157-635)  
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC Letter 63-50 dated 10-1-63 and Bureau  
airtel 11-12-63.

The most recent survey conducted in the  
Los Angeles Division disclosed that there are 55 active  
Negro Communist Party (CP) members in this Division.  
Almost all of these are concentrated in the Moranda  
Smith Section, which is in the predominantly Negro  
area of Los Angeles. On the Section level, Los Angeles  
has the following informant coverage:



On the club level in the Moranda Smith Section,  
Los Angeles has the following informant coverage:

3 - Bureau (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)  
2 - Los Angeles

WJW:mak  
(5)

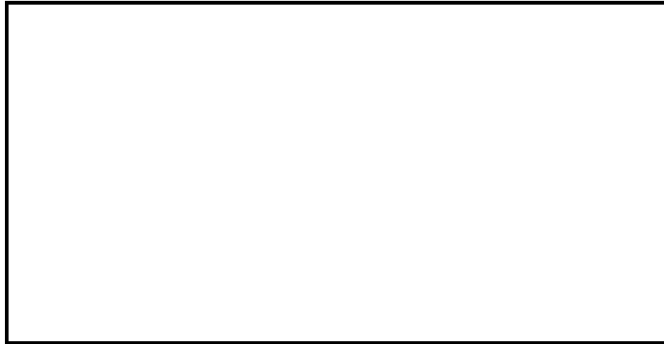
*WJW*

*make tickler  
per 12/1/63*

100-24345-5396

b2  
b7D

LA 100-24345  
LA 157-635



b2  
b7D

As can be seen from the above, more than one-third of the Negro CP members in the Los Angeles Division are informants of this office. It appears that no intensification of coverage in this field is needed at the present time in the Los Angeles Division.

Los Angeles has done extensive work in an effort to combat communist influence in racial matters by establishing and maintaining contact with leading Negroes in the Los Angeles Division in the churches, in newspapers, and in Negro business firms, as the Bureau has been kept advised by letters under various dates under the caption "LIAISON WITH GROUPS SPONSORING INTEGRATION, RACIAL MATTERS" (Bufile 157-6-26).

Informants familiar with Negro activities have advised that the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) has made no organized effort to control or dominate legitimate Negro organizations in Southern California. As an example, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is often mentioned at Party meetings and CP members are urged to join and become active in the NAACP. However, those few CP members who take out membership in the NAACP do not become active, and leaders of the NAACP in the Los Angeles area make every effort to keep CP members out of the NAACP. Only one current CP member is known to be active in the Los Angeles Branch of the NAACP, and he reportedly exercises no influence in the Branch.

LA 100-24345  
LA 157-635

Much discussion is held at Party meetings concerning the role the CP has played in the Negro field in the past, and the importance of Party participation in the Negro struggle, but the Party's activity in this field, as an organization, seems to be limited to discussion only, with no concrete plans for action being formulated in this area.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced SAC Letter, pertaining to "Possible Counterintelligence Activity," that matter was discussed in Los Angeles letter of 10-28-63 captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," (Bufile 100-3-104-26, Los Angeles 100-54554.)

C

**SINATRA, MARTIN, DAVIS, JR.**

# Clan Promises Big Show Fri.

Curtains at the newly named John F. Kennedy Memorial Auditorium (formerly Santa Monica Civic Auditorium) will definitely go up Friday, Dec. 6, at 8:30 p.m. for the gigantic "Stars For Freedom" show, starring

jails, the one kind of support that has real, practical meaning is money to keep going. That is why we are presenting "Stars for Freedom." Total proceeds will be divided equally among the three groups after a donation to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.



**FRANK SINATRA**  
... stars for freedom

Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Sammy Davis, Jr., and featuring the music of Nelson Riddle and his orchestra.

All performers are donating their services to raise funds for the NAACP, CORE and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

As Davis observed at his Warner Bros. studio press conference when he first announced the show, "It's easy to praise the accomplishments of the courageous workers in the civil rights organizations, but in the face of police dogs, hoses and

Each of the artists has rehearsed an individual concert set for the program. However, all they will reveal about the finale, which they insist on billing as a large question mark, is that they will be onstage together improvising what may very likely amount to another complete show and that it will be "full of surprises." Later, Sinatra, Martin, Davis and Riddle are inviting all members of the audience who have bought tickets costing \$50 or more to an "after-party" where a buffet will be served.

Los Angeles Sentinel  
La Calif  
12/5/63

RE: NEGRO QUESTION  
S.M.C

100-24345-5436

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
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FILED  
DEC 10 1963  
FBI - LOS ANGELES  
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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
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DATE 07-09-2009

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F B I

Date: 1-8-64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40624)  
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

*Handwritten notes:*  
100-00-1584  
100-24345-541  
100-13790  
100-1-63  
100-24217  
b6  
b7c

Re New York airtel to Bureau 12/24/63 entitled  
CPUSA-ORGANIZATION; IS-C, and Bulet to New York, copy Chicago  
1/3/64 captioned as above, concerning meeting of National  
Negro Commission CPUSA.

CG 5824-S\* was advised on 1/6/64 by GUS HALL that  
a meeting of the CPUSA National Negro Commission and the  
CPUSA Trade Union Commission will be held in Chicago during  
the period 2/22-24/64 at a place to be decided by CLAUDE  
LIGHTFOOT, Illinois District Chairman. It was learned that  
both of these meetings will not necessarily take place on  
all three days since some of the individuals scheduled to  
attend these meetings will participate in both meetings and  
therefore they cannot be held at the same time.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
  - 2 - Baltimore (RM)
  - 2 - Cleveland (RM)
  - 2 - Detroit (RM)
  - 2 - Los Angeles (RM)
  - 2 - New York (RM) (100-151548)
  - 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
  - 2 - Pittsburgh (RM)
  - 2 - San Francisco (RM)
  - 2 - Chicago
- 1-100-33756 (CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)

CNF:mec  
(21)

100-24345-541

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 12 1964	
FBI	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-40624

Chicago will closely follow and advise of the developments relating to the setup of these meetings through CG 5824-S\* and other established sources.

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With regard to the CPUSA National Negro Commission meeting, it is hoped that [redacted] will attend although he is unaware of the scheduled meeting at this time.

(C)

With regard to the CPUSA Trade Union Commission meeting, it is hoped that [redacted] a member of the Industrial Council of the Illinois District, will attend. In view of the national scope of both of these meetings, recipient offices are requested to be alert for any additional possible informants who might attend these meetings and to make recommendations to the Bureau and Chicago with regard to their attendance.

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This office will remain alert for the utilization of other investigative techniques if and when the place of these meetings is determined and will make appropriate requests to the Bureau.

The above information at the present time is of a most confidential nature and it is recommended that recipient offices not discuss the contemplated meetings with their informants at this time.

For the information of the Bureau, this information was obtained in private conversations between CG 5824-S\* and GUS HALL on 1/6/64, and to our knowledge CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and possibly a few others of the National Board may be the only ones to have knowledge of the specific dates of these meetings.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



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DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

F B I

Date: 1/13/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40624)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST  
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 1/8/64,  
concerning meeting of National Negro Commission  
scheduled to be held in Chicago.

On 1/13/64, [redacted] advised that on 1/11/64,  
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Illinois District, had  
advised this source that a meeting of the Negro Commission  
Communist Party (CP), USA, would be held in Chicago during  
February, 1964. LIGHTFOOT indicated that [redacted] had  
been nominated as a member of the National Negro Commission  
and would be invited to attend this meeting. According  
to LIGHTFOOT there was some disagreement between himself  
and BEN DAVIS, National CP Functionary, because DAVIS

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (RM)
- ② - Los Angeles (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-15148) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM)
- 2 - Chicago
- (1 - [redacted])

PHK/sfs  
(21)

210  
1-13  
100-2434-5467  
ZKD

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b7Db6  
b7Cb2  
b7D

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-40624

desired to open the Negro Commission Meeting with a report without prior consultation with the various districts. LIGHTFOOT felt the Commission Meeting should be opened with reports from each area and then DAVIS could summarize and draw conclusions from these reports.

LIGHTFOOT at this time did not indicate the exact date of the meeting or the exact place it would be held.

Recipient offices are requested to continue to be alert to any additional possible informants to attend the meeting as indicated in referenced airtel. The information concerning this meeting continues to be of a most confidential nature and it is recommended that recipient offices not discuss the contemplated meeting with their informants at this time.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

1/20/64

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)  
(100-49734)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
ATLANTA DIVISION

Re Atlanta letter 12/17/63.

The current telephone directory for Los Angeles reflects that [redacted] resides at [redacted]

On December 31, 1963, SE [redacted] caused a check to be made of records of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles, which disclosed that the number AD 2-3445 is listed to the Victory Baptist Church, 4802 McKinley Street, Los Angeles.

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On January 15, 1964, IC [redacted] caused a check to be made of records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association in Los Angeles. These records reveal that [redacted] wife [redacted] lives at [redacted] Los Angeles, formerly at [redacted] and is [redacted] at the Victory Baptist Church in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles indices contain numerous references to [redacted] dating back to the late 1940's. He has been on the mailing list of a number of subversive organizations, and has been active in the civil rights movement, however, he is not known to have been a member of or closely affiliated with the Communist Party or front groups. The most recent information concerning him was furnished by [redacted] who, on October 24, 1963, advised that a conference sponsored by the National Association

b2  
b7D

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
    - (1-100-438794)
    - (1-100-106-670)
    - (1-100-407018)
  - 2 - Atlanta (100-6520) (RM)
  - 2 - Los Angeles
- WJW:rms  
(8)

(See Serial 5458, page 5)

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP3 om 6/27/80  
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 #2  
DATE OF REVIEW 1/20/84  
DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY 1/21/90~~

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED WJW  
FILED WJW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-24345-5469

LA 100-24345  
LA 100-49734

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

for the Advancement of Colored People-United Civil Rights Committee, was held at the Victory Baptist Church in Los Angeles, on September 14, 1963, at which [redacted] was in attendance. This conference was held to evaluate activities taking place in the Los Angeles area with regard to the Negro question. ~~Q~~

b6  
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

TO : (100-24345)

DATE: 1/30/64

FROM : SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: NEGRO QUESTION  
IS - C

[redacted] furnished information concerning [redacted]. He stated [redacted] furnished two telephone numbers where he could be reached. Following are the two telephone numbers, together with the results of a check of the records of the General Telephone Company by SE [redacted] on 1/24/64:

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

Telephone # 393-9386 (non-published) is listed to Home Entertainment, 1455 - 19th Street, Santa Monica, Calif.

Telephone # GR 8-4356 is listed to [redacted] at [redacted]

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

ACTION: File.

*dy* ID J

OPEN (OR REOPEN) CASE  
ORIGIN LA DATE 2-5-64  
SUPV. 95 SECT. PR  
TICKLER 2-19-64

100-24345-5479

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 30 1964	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*95*

Date received <b>2/3/64</b>	Received from (name or symbol number) [Redacted]	Received by [Redacted]
--------------------------------	---	---------------------------

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person     by telephone     by mail     orally     recording device     written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:  <u>Date</u>  Dictated _____ to _____  Transcribed _____  Authenticated by Informant _____	Date of Report
	Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material  <b>negro matter - 100 -</b>	File where original is located if not attached
--	--

Remarks:

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DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

**100 - 24345 - 5480**  
Block Stamp

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
FEB 4 1964	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*JP*

THE NEGRO REVOLUTION  
AND THE  
1964 ELECTION CAMPAIGN

(Excerpts from the December  
Forum presentation)

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 07-28-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

2-364  
HWT

## THE NEGRO REVOLUTION AND THE 1964 ELECTION CAMPAIGN

(Excerpts from the December Forum presentation)

...When we were discussing the problems of 1964 in the different areas in the course of the last couple of months, I warned my listeners that all our discussion was subject to the fact that without doubt there would be several crises and surprises between then and November, 1964; that we did not know what they might be, but only that they would be sufficiently unexpected and confusing. But never in our wildest dreams did we imagine anything as incredible as the assassination of President Kennedy. It is still hard to believe that this actually took place, and the whole country is still not recovered from the shock.

It would be a grave error to underestimate the wave of shock, of sorrow and of self-recognition that swept over the country. And it is even more important not to underestimate the mass outpouring of the people --unequaled since FDR. It was not only the loss of an incumbent president --always a solemn matter in America. Put to lose a president by assassination! This people thought was back in the dusk of history, at least sixty years ago. Then too, this president was a young man, an attractive personality with a charming family. Most important of all, he was now moving in the people's direction and the potentialities were great. There is no question that this was a president widely admired and loved by the American people.

Some may say, "Kennedy didn't really accomplish much". But he was the first to begin unwinding the tangled skein of the Cold War. The Test Ban was the first concrete step. Then, he was the first to commit the presidency to the winning of civil rights; he identified himself wholly with the moral values of the Negro revolution. And not since the days of Thomas Jefferson have we had in the presidency such an effort to re-establish in the country an appreciation of the intellect -- of response to the arts and respect to the sciences. And we felt justified in believing that his best years were before him.

Perhaps most painful of all to the country was the shock of self-recognition. You all heard it in how many voices on television and in how many letters to the press -- the anguished question: "Is this what we have become?" Have we created a climate in which one hand on a trigger can defy and destroy the choice of the nation for its leader? And is our nation well represented in taking vengeance without trial by a strip-tease-joint operator, self-appointed as judge and executioner? The New York Times reporting how we appeared to the outside world, quoted a writer in *Izvestia*: "It was as if a mad movie projectionist had mixed up cans of film, interlacing the bitter tragedy of the American nation with a cheap Texas thriller, a detective story and comics."

In the words of Chief Justice Warren, "We do know that such acts are commonly stimulated by forces of hatred and malevolence such as today are eating their way into the bloodstream of American life." And as AP writer James Marlow adds: "He knows...Hate has spilled all over him and the other justices of the Supreme Court for their decisions on the side of freedom and civil rights."

It is this climate of hate and violence, similar to the hatred and violence of the reactionaries against the rise of labor in the New Deal days, with which the die-hards of the South are responding to the majestic, non-violent march of the Negro people towards integration. Out of this same climate came the unpunished murder of the solitary and gentle Freedom walker William Moore, the unpunished murder of Medgar Evers; the unpunished murder of the Negro children in Birmingham. The pattern has become sickeningly familiar. That is why despite all the talk about Oswald, the people spontaneously recognized the general responsibility of the ultra-right fanatics, and the hopes that some may have had of creating a new anti-Red hysteria out of Oswald's supposed Marxist beliefs, have thus far proved fruitless. Is the present mood of self-examination and sorrow solely a passing phenomenon, or does it indicate a substantive change? The mood is real and serious, but the hatred and violence have their basis in material interests and these have not changed. However the possibility of these ultra-reactionary forces to obtain substantial mass support may have changed. During this interlude of mourning it is hard to tell what stamp the tragedy will leave on people's minds when the country goes back to business-as-usual, but it is clear from the speech of J. Edgar Hoover and the statement of the House Republican Policy Committee that they, and their type of opinion-hustlers, hope to turn all thinking again into the comfortingly familiar current of an anti-Red campaign.



But the major business before the country remains the continuing Negro revolution. Is it correct to call it a revolution? Of course, Americans use the term "revolution" for anything and everything. But I believe it is correct to call it a revolution, provided we remember its special peculiarities, chief of which is the fact that it is a revolution of a people comprising only 10% of the population of the country in which they live, surrounded by the other 90% who are also profoundly affected, and that this therefore dictates a strategy of alliances. As far as the Negro people themselves are concerned, their movement certainly fulfills the criterion described by Lenin; "when the ruling class can no longer go on governing in the old way and the people can no longer go on living in the old way." Certain it is -- and one could bring dozens of quotes to prove it -- that in the face of independent Africa, and the world-wide close observation of America, this country cannot go on with the old familiar discrimination, segregation and repression of the Negro. Nor is there any use in the uncomprehending bleating of certain politicians about how much the conditions of the Negro people have improved. The point is that owing to the confluence of a number of developments, the conflict between their conditions and their conscious needs has burst beyond the bounds of what is any longer psychologically tolerable.

How is the Negro revolution characterized scientifically? It has been described as the completion of the bourgeois-democratic revolution. But this seems to me a little too general, Perhaps we can describe it more closely.

We have had two previous stages of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in this country: the War of Independence and the Civil War. Let us compare the Negro Revolution with the previous stage, 100 years ago. The economic change underlying the civil war was the industrialization of the country. The class it brought into leadership was the industrial bourgeoisie. Its moral task -- as well as its economic task -- was the abolition of slavery; but its overall slogan was "Save the Union!" The method was civil war.

The economic change basic to today's Negro Revolution is the decline of sharecropping and the industrialization of the South; the integration of the South as a fully developed part of the US economic system, instead of a backward area. But this industrialization is taking place in a period of general industrial over-capacity in the country as a whole, and in a period of the beginning of automation -- a system appropriate to socialism but intensely contradictory under capitalism.

Which class does it bring into leadership? I would say it is a stage in the development to leadership of the working class, integrating a national minority people, previously kept apart and specially oppressed, into the nation as a whole and into the working class in the main. But this takes place in a period of growing chronic unemployment and changes in the status of the working class.

Its moral task is to wipe out all vestiges of inequality and segregation; but its overall slogan is "Enforce the Constitution and its Civil Rights!"

Its method is non-violent mass political action.

In view of the general situation and period in which it takes place, the Negro movement has further revolutionary implications, because it cannot reach the material benefits in jobs, education and housing in which its struggle for integration must be effectively realized, without moving, in alliance with labor and the progressive forces of the people, towards the resolution of these basic problems for the country as a whole; and on the two most decisive questions -- jobs and voting in the South, leading towards major changes for the country as a whole.

The Negro revolution this year went through the phases familiar with other revolutionary upsurges; first, the great outburst of struggle and the sudden awakening of large sections of the American people to the justice of the Negro's cause, so much so that in the atmosphere of general approval, the reactionaries seem unable to find an adequate slogan under which to stem the tide; then, as the struggle, having gained a hearing, moves to concrete demands which would require adjustments, surrender of prejudices, and even of some advantages, the reactionaries find their slogan: "property rights", and they begin to organize polls such as the notorious one of Congressman Clawson, encouraging opposition to civil rights in the name of "the people."

Even before this present interlude, it seemed that a new phase of the struggle would soon open up. What the chief features of such a new

stage would be, we do not know yet. The harvest of the enormous and unprecedented March on Washington has not yet been reaped, we can be sure. But such a leader as Bayard Rustin, the chief organizer of that march, points out that in some localities in the North there is danger that some actions become an end in themselves, that the movement must find the way to broaden its demands, to achieve closer and broader alliances with labor, as a new foundation for broader actions. Martin Luther King has called for a new mass effort in Montgomery, Ala. Roy Wilkins has announced that the NAACP will now change its traditional policy of neutrality in political elections and will move actively into the election campaign to defeat the opponents of civil rights. This, in itself, may well prove a major new factor in the campaign, and it may be that when the filibuster develops on the Civil Rights Bill in Congress early next year, a new stage of the whole struggle may be reached.

What aid will the Civil Rights struggle receive from the White House? The sudden change from Kennedy to Johnson has caused everyone to ponder over the role of leadership, its possibilities and its limitations. Obviously there has been no great change in the objective situation and forces in the country. These will go on roughly as before. The key question is whether this or that leader will aid or oppose the developing tendencies towards progressive solutions. Will he fight them bitterly (as a Goldwater); be passively negative (as an Eisenhower), seek to divert them, give passive approval, or actively aid them? The variations are endless.

So far it would seem, as far as civil rights is concerned, that President Johnson will continue President Kennedy's commitment, with possibly greater effectiveness. No one could fail to note that in his first days he called in every one of the top Negro leaders in succession. His commitment to work for the bill has been made quite explicit.

As for the presidency in general, some have remarked that Truman also took office with humility and a pledge of continuity. But I do not believe there is any analogy. Then the situation was very different. In those days when America "enjoyed" the monopoly of the atom bomb, Truman got swallowed up in the myth of the "American century", which lasted hardly a dozen years. Today the situation is a more sober one.

Lyndon Johnson is the first Southerner to be president in 100 years. I do not believe he, or any other Southerner, would have been elected president in his own right in the present period. But now that he is president there are certain things to be realized. I remember in the 1960 campaign when we were trying to counter the well-known slogan "Vote No for President", we would find ourselves spending half our time arguing against anti-Catholicism, and pressing people that if they would not go along with Labor and the Negro people in supporting Kennedy, at least they could not justify their action on the grounds that he was a Catholic. Well, the country found out that a Catholic can be president, and now we have to find out whether a Southerner can be president. This is a much more difficult question because it involves political attitudes directly. But let us not make the mistake of thinking that the attitude of the reactionaries is inherent in all leaders from the South. There have also been Justice Black, Senator Kefauver, Aubrey Williams (who incidentally was one of the sponsors of Lyndon Johnson in politics), to name only a few. Nor should we forget that part of the process of the Negro Revolution is not only the integration of the Negro, but the integration of the South into the United States and into compliance with the American Constitution. The South is part of the country. It has no right to dominate the country, as it does in Congress, nor to deny full rights to its Negro population. But as these struggles are won by the whole country, the Barnetts and Wallaces will no longer be considered typical of the South.

There is not the least doubt, barring political or physical collapse which there is no reason to expect, that President Johnson will be the Democratic candidate for reelection. But while the nomination is certain, the election is by no means so. The people do not know yet how Johnson stands on peace. Labor, the Negroes and other forces of the people will still have to be shown in the year before next November how he stands on questions of jobs, of the economy, on their own rights and civil liberties. Official assurances from leaders will not produce votes. These will depend entirely on Johnson's own actions, and particularly when the reactionaries develop their campaigns. And even more than before, the people will have to develop their own campaigns and exert their own pressures....

An important, though incidental effect of the Negro revolution has been the great stimulus it has given to the mass political activity of the Mexican-American people here in Southern California. Of course the Mexican-American struggle has had its own development, it has built its own political organization, the MAPA, as well as other civic organizations in earlier years. It has likewise had its notable election victories, though only beginning.

Nor can the two movements be confused, simply by lumping them together as "minorities." The Mexican-American people have a different culture, different history, and in many respects different problems. But they also suffer special oppression, segregation, discrimination, police brutality. They have similar problems re jobs, education and housing. It would be impossible that this massive Negro revolution could develop without its also creating the most favorable climate for, and stimulus to the Mexican American struggle. This has surely been a contributing cause to the new qualitative stage of official recognition reached by the MAPA at its last conference, with the perspective of a number of additional Mexican Americans preparing to run for office, and in particular, with the issues of the Mexican Americans being brought into the center of the election campaign. . . .

Of course, one cannot discuss the California Democratic Council without discussing the current struggle with the forces generally referred to as "Unruh." The strength of the CDC lies in its ability to struggle on issues, and its strength grows to the extent that it is able to make these issues come alive among the masses of voters. If Unruh can reduce the CDC merely to doorbell ringers, then their usefulness will be gone and they will no longer be effective in helping the Democrats win victory in elections. On the other hand it is useless to talk, as some magazine articles have done, of "eliminating Unruh." Unruh is one of the forces thru which the big corporations of California exert influence in the Democratic Party. Such forces cannot be "eliminated" from a capitalist party. But we should never forget that the two major parties are arenas of struggle. And the forces of the people can make their struggles effective in legislation and in progress.

The monopolists realize this. That is why they do not rely only upon their immense network of reactionary propaganda, but more and more in the latter period they have come to rely on structural blockages against progressive legislation. The more vulnerable of these bastions is the one that has been the object of Senator Clark's crusade: the "establishment" in Congress, the network of committees headed by the oldest incumbents (and as such, usually Dixiecrats) who sit like dictators and prevent Congress from taking any action displeasing to them. This is being sufficiently dramatized at this very moment by the action of Chairman Smith of the House Rules Committee.

The second blockage is the present practice of lobbying by the monopolies, which has grown to unheard-of dimensions. Using the constitutional "right of the people to petition", the monopolies spend enormous sums to maintain agents to endlessly argue, bulldoze, blackmail, offer favors, present "expert opinions", etc., to block any legislation undesirable to them, or alternatively to get special favors. It is impossible for Congress to consider even a bill for proper labeling of medicine without a fury of activity from the drug lobby that buries the bill. Congress cannot entertain a proposal that packages in the supermarket should be labeled honestly without an upsurge from the chain store lobby that buries it. But far more important than these minor examples is the fact that the country as a whole, on the major issues before it, is being continually blocked by the monopolists from taking any way out of its basic dilemmas. Only a month before President Kennedy's assassination, James Reston in an exceptionally revealing column wrote of the mood of frustration developing in the administration:

"What he (Kennedy) thinks is desirable or even essential is politically impossible. Consequently, while he and his associates go on talking publicly about the progress they have made, privately they are beginning to fear that, given the existing form of American society and the existing balance of political power, the evils they complain about simply cannot be remedied. They admit privately that they are confronted with radical economic, social and political problems, but they are afraid of adopting in a presidential election year radical policies to meet those problems."

America has become a victim of its own hardboiled get-tough anti-Communism propaganda, of its worship of the businessman, so that attempts to untangle the evil skein of the cold war, or to loosen the grip of the monopolies, get trapped in the echo of its own previous positions. These are the problems of imperialist decline. This is also the situation which gives rise to the ultra-right which cannot imagine that America is not able still to do whatever it wants in the world and ride roughshod over everyone else abroad and over labor and the Negro people at home. And it is this frustration that gives rise to their climate of hate. But the fact is, America need never decline! Imperialism cannot avoid it.

America can find a way to the solution. And it will be only as the people break thru the cliches and conformity that has been stifling their thinking. And in galvanizing large masses of people into action, into overcoming their prejudices and participating in struggle, the Negro revolution is making a mighty contribution to that end.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb  
(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Plans To Preserve Negro Districts Speaker's Topic

The danger of losing Negro representation on the City Council and a report to the community by the three Negro Councilmen will be the topics of a public meeting this Sunday at 3 p.m. at Sec-



**COUNCILMAN LINDSAY**

ond Baptist church, 24th and Griffith.

Councilmen Tom Bradley, Gilbert Lindsay and Billy Mills will report on their activities. A question and answer period will follow.

Atty. Loren Miller will serve as moderator.

Sponsored by the Committee For Representative Government, the purpose of the meeting is to alert the community to the danger of losing representation in the

coming reapportionment of council districts. A plan of action to keep the eighth, ninth and tenth districts in their present form will be presented.

Atty. Morgan Moten, chairman of CFRG, said: "We know from bitter experience that realigning of districts means gerrymandering the Negro community out of representation. The drive for increased representation by Valley residents poses a real threat to our districts. We must move fast if we are to prevent the moving of one or two of our districts to the Valley."

The Councilmen will report on the inside working of the Council and various projects that directly affect their districts.

"It is important that the community become better acquainted with their council-

men," Moten said. "We are happy to provide a forum where questions on important district and community issues can be aired."

Admission is free and there will be no collection.

After the meeting a reception for the Councilmen will be held in the home of Celes King, 1240 S. Arlington.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

(Page A-21)

"Los Angeles Sentinel"  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: Thursday, Jan. 23, 64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Negro Question

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

100-24345-5497

SEARCHED <i>llw</i>	INDEXED <i>llw</i>
SERIALIZED <i>llw</i>	FILED <i>llw</i>
FEB 4 1964	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

8/21/63

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345) (157-661) (P)  
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau airtel 8/1/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for Washington Field two copies of a letterhead memo concerning travel by [redacted] and [redacted] (Bufile [redacted] and Bufile [redacted] respectively) from Mexico to Washington, D.C., to participate in captioned activity.

Region II, 115th INTC, U.S. Army, Pasadena, California, advised.

This letterhead memo is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information concerning [redacted] CP affiliation and travel, which was furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Legat, Mexico, will attempt to verify details of travel by [redacted] from Mexico to Washington, D.C., and appropriately advise Bureau and Washington Field.

- 7 - Bureau (Encl. -10)
- (2 - Legat, Mexico)
- 2 - Washington Field
- ④ - Los Angeles

- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-25184) (PROF.-CULTURAL SECTION, SCDCP)

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED ew  
FILED 4

HGB:jcc  
(13)

*J P*

100-24345-5508

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b2  
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b7D

b6  
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Los Angeles, California  
August 21, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7c

The following information was furnished by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past:

As of August 14, 1963, Los Angeles, California, attorneys [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED] were in Mexico visiting their 15-year-old son, [REDACTED] who has been spending the summer in the Mexico City area. The [REDACTED] also plan to visit [REDACTED] an employee of the Mexican Government, and his wife, an employee of the University of Mexico City.

Prior to returning to Los Angeles, the [REDACTED] plan to visit Washington, D.C., in order to participate in the August 28, 1963, "March on Washington."

Both [REDACTED] are current active members of the Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District Communist Party.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC  
DECLASSIFICATION (Rev. 12-13-56)  
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1 HUMAN)  
DATE 07-09-2009

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

F B I

Date: 2/12/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)  
AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40624)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Remyairtel 1/28/64, cc Baltimore; re Baltimore  
airtel to Director 2/6/64, cc New York and Chicago.

For the information of receiving offices not  
previously advised, meetings of the National Trade Union  
Commission and National Negro Commission, CPUSA, are  
scheduled to be held in Chicago during latter 2/64.  
Information received to date suggests that most likely  
meeting will be held on or about the week end of 2/22/64,  
perhaps beginning as early as 2/20/64. Of approximately  
20 delegates to attend, it has been reported that the  
following persons will likely be in Chicago for one or both  
of these meetings which will dovetail somewhat since as  
CG 5824-S\* has informed, some of the participants are  
members of both bodies:

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (RM)
- ② - Los Angeles (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (RM)
- 2 - Minneapolis (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-151548) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM)
- 2 - St. Louis (RM)
- 8 - Chicago
  - 1-100-33756 (CPUSA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
  - 1-100-17517 (GUS HALL)
  - 1-100-5962 (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)

- Chicago:
- 1-100-24055 (JAMES JACKSON)
  - 1-100-19842 (BEN DAVIS)
  - 1-100-30384 (IRVING POTASH)
  - 1-100- (CARL WINTER)
  - GEA:mec (33) 5506

100-24310-

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 14 1964	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-40624

New York: GUS HALL, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, JAMES JACKSON,  
BEN DAVIS, IRVING POTASH

Maryland: [REDACTED] GEORGE MEYERS

California: ROSCOE PROCTOR

Pennsylvania: [REDACTED]

Michigan: CARL WINTER

Missouri: [REDACTED]

Ohio: ANTON KRCHMAREK

Illinois: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, JAMES WEST, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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CG 5824-S\* advised 1/27/64 that as of that date CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was seeking verification from national CP headquarters in New York on these meetings and had done nothing in preparation for them. Informant further advised 2/5/64 that as of 2/4/64 LIGHTFOOT desired that as many as possible of the slated participants come to Chicago area to discuss matters of importance. This appeared to relate to leading Party personnel from national headquarters including HALL, POTASH, DAVIS and JACKSON.

Source also informed that as of 2/6/64 the Illinois Party leadership had made no arrangements for meeting places nor were they aware of the exact dates and times when meetings would be held. As of this time no word had been received from GUS HALL regarding these specifics and therefore no action had been taken.

(S)

Chicago is following this matter closely and will consider the possibility and feasibility of other than live coverage of these meetings upon receipt of information regarding the exact dates and locations of meetings. At present [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are scheduled to attend the National Trade Union Commission and National Negro Commission meetings, respectively, and it is hoped that [REDACTED] will be invited to the latter meeting. CG 5824-S\* has not been invited and does not expect at this time to be invited to attend either meeting.

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b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-40624

Receiving offices should not initiate discussions of these meetings with informants but should remain alert for any indications leading Party personnel from their divisions will be travelling out of their territories during this period and keep the Bureau and Chicago advised if they may be expected to attend either or both of these gatherings.

Should any informants of receiving offices be invited, the Bureau and Chicago should likewise be advised and informant should be instructed to contact the Chicago Office through (unlisted) telephone number [redacted] and ask to be put in touch with SA [redacted] to report on planned proceedings and to furnish summary of information developed through attendance. These offices should make Chicago aware of code names which each informant will be using in such contacts which, of course, should be made only under secure conditions. Chicago will make arrangements for these calls to be handled at any time of the day or night.

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If necessary Chicago will attempt through discreet contacts with established sources to discover the locations of these meetings. The Bureau will be kept promptly informed of developments in this matter.

Re Baltimore airtel of 2/6/64, on page 1 telephone number RN 3-3983 is set forth for the "Morning Freiheit" in Chicago. The correct number is IN 3-3983; there is no RN exchange in the Chicago area.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC  
DECLASSIFICATION  
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1 HUMAN)  
DATE 07-09-2009

F B I

Date: 2/14/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40624)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Remyairtel 2/12/64.

CG 5824-S\*, who has furnished reliable information  
in the past, informed on 2/14/64 that as of 2/13/64, GUS  
HALL expected that the following would be among the  
delegates to the National Trade Union and Negro Commission  
meetings to commence in Chicago on 2/20/64:

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (RM)
- ② - Los Angeles (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (RM)
- 2 - Minneapolis (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-151548) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM)
- 2 - St. Louis (RM)
- 9 - Chicago
  - 1 - 100-33756 (CPUSA, Strategy in Industry)
  - 1 - 100-17517 (GUS HALL)
  - 1 - 100-5962 (WILLIAM L. PETERSON)
  - 1 - 100-24055 (JAMES JACKSON)
  - 1 - 100-19842 (BEN DAVIS)
  - 1 - 100-30384 (IRVING POTASH)
  - 1 - 100- (CARL WINTER)
  - 1 - 100- [redacted]

100-24345-550

SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials]  
SERIALIZED [initials]

SEP 3

[redacted] [redacted]

GEA:jmh  
(34)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Special Agent in Charge

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b7c

CG 100-40624

Michigan: [redacted] in place of CARL  
WINTER

California: [redacted]  
both of Los Angeles

New York: WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, JAMES JACKSON,  
BEN DAVIS, GUS HALL, WILLIAM  
ALBERTSON (New York State CP),  
[redacted] (New York State CP)

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b7C

Source also informed that as of 2/11/64, no meeting place or housing arrangements had been made for these meetings by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. [redacted] knew nothing regarding these arrangements and commented that he felt it was LIGHTFOOT's responsibility.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 2/14/64 that the National Negro Commission meeting will commence in Chicago on 2/22/64 and run through 2/23/64. Informant was unable to advise as to the location but noted that the Midwest Hotel had been suggested by LIGHTFOOT.

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Routine contact with an established source at the Midwest Hotel, Chicago, by SA [redacted] on 2/13/64 regarding a 2/15/64 Negro History Week affair at this hotel revealed that no space had been reserved for any type gathering at the Midwest Hotel during latter 2/64.

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[redacted] further advised on 2/14/64 that LIGHTFOOT has commented that further invitations to Chicago area Party personnel to attend the National Negro Commission meeting will likely be made by LIGHTFOOT after he definitely learns who will be coming from out of town. [redacted] is still scheduled to attend both days of the National Negro Commission meeting.

b2  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(C)

CG 100-40624

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 2/14/64, that he had been invited by LIGHTFOOT to attend the National Negro Commission meetings on 2/22-23/64.

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Receiving Offices are requested to afford Chicago with current photographs and descriptions of persons who are expected to attend these Chicago meetings.

With regard to instructions to informants of other Offices for contacting the Chicago Office set forth in referenced airtel, informants calling to report regarding the National Trade Union Commission meetings should get in touch with SA [redacted] and with SA [redacted] regarding the National Negro Commission meetings.

b6  
b7C

Chicago is continuing to follow this matter closely and the Bureau will be kept promptly informed of developments.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**AIRTEL**

February 19, 1964

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40624)  
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)  
RE : COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Re Chicago airtels to the Bureau, 2/12/64 and 2/14/64.

Enclosed herewith are one photo of [redacted]  
[redacted] two photos of [redacted], and one  
photo of DOROTHY HEALEY. The physical descriptions of these  
individuals are set forth on the back of the respective photos.

b6  
b7C

The photo of HEALEY is being furnished in view of  
the fact that [redacted] orally advised SA [redacted]  
at Los Angeles, California, on 2/17/64, that DOROTHY HEALEY,  
Chairman, Southern California District, Communist Party,  
USA (SCDCP), is planning to depart Los Angeles for Chicago,  
Illinois, on 2/19/64, to attend a conference, nature not  
specified by HEALEY.

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- 2 - Chicago (Encs. 4)
- 4 - Los Angeles (100-24345)
  - (1 - [redacted])
  - (1 - [redacted])
  - (1 - 100-4486 (DOROTHY HEALEY))

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LKD:HMS  
(6)

*OST*

**AIRTEL**

SEARCHED —  
INDEXED —  
SERIALIZED —  
FILED —

100-24345-5508

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FR 36 (Rev. 12-13-56)  
EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC  
DECLASSIFICATION  
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1 HUMAN)  
DATE 07-09-2009

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F B I

Date: 2/18/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R T E L \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40624)  
SUBJECT: CP, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE -  
RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Re Baltimore airtel, 2/6/64, captioned "CP,  
USA, ORGANIZATION; IS - C", and Chicago airtel, 2/14/64.

b6  
b7c

On 2/17/64 through contact with established  
source at the Midwest Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, by SA  
[redacted], it was determined that [redacted]  
requested space for 15 persons under the name of "Midland  
News Agency" for a gathering on 2/20 and 21/64, 9:00 AM  
to 6:00 PM on each date.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)  
(1 - 100-3-89) (CP, USA-STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (RM)
- ② - Los Angeles (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (RM)
- 2 - Minneapolis (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-151548) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM)
- 2 - St. Louis (RM)
- 9 - Chicago  
(1 - 100-33756) (CP, USA-STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)  
(1 - 100-17517) (GUS HALL)  
(1 - 100-5962) (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)  
(1 - 100-24055) (JAMES JACKSON)  
(1 - 100-19842) (BEN DAVIS)  
(1 - 100-30384) (IRVING POTASH)  
(1 - 100- ) (CARL WINTER)  
(1 - 100- ) [redacted]

2/10 100-24375-5509  
[redacted] 2  
[redacted] LKH

EHW/vmm  
(35)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-40624

Midland News Agency is "The Worker" Office in Chicago and [redacted] is a State Board Member, Illinois CP and Midwest reporter for "The Worker".

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b7C

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 2/17/64 that the National CP Negro Commission meetings will definitely be held 2/22 and 23/64. Accordingly, it is assumed that the above reservation is for the National CP Trade Union Commission meetings.

b2  
b7D

By referenced Baltimore airtel with copies to New York and Chicago it was pointed out that [redacted] will be in Chicago "2/22 and 23/64" to attend the "Trade Union Commission meetings". In view of the foregoing information it appears that [redacted] may be slated to attend the Negro Commission meetings instead.

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(C)

Coverage of the Negro Commission meetings is assured at this point by [redacted] and [redacted] however, coverage of the Trade Union Commission meetings appears to be in doubt. For this reason authorization is being requested by the Bureau for other than live coverage of the meetings on 2/20 and 21/64 at the Midwest Hotel.

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Location for the Negro Commission meetings has not been definitely ascertained, but it appears possible, according to [redacted] that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT may arrange for these meetings to be held in a private residence. In any event, as it now stands, Chicago's coverage of the Negro Commission meetings appears assured. Recommendation for other than live coverage of the Negro Commission meetings will be made if feasible and possible upon receipt of definite information regarding location.

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Bureau will be kept promptly advised of developments in this matter.

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC  
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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1 HUMAN)  
DATE 07-09-2009

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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Date: 2/19/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40624)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NEGRO QUESTION-  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Remyairtels 2/12,14,18/64 and Minneapolis tele-  
phone call to Chicago 2/19/64.

CG 5824-S\* furnished information 2/18/64 that on  
that date Illinois Communist Party (CP) State Board members  
GIL GREEN, JACK KLING, [redacted] and Illinois CP Chairman

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- 4 - Bureau (RM)
  - 1-100-3-89 (CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (RM)
- ② - Los Angeles (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (RM)
- 2 - Minneapolis (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-151548) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM)
- 2 - St. Louis (RM)
- 10 - Chicago
  - 1- [redacted]
  - 1- [redacted]
  - 1-100-33756 (CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
  - 1-100-17517 (GUS HALL)
  - 1-100-5962 (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)
  - 1-100-24055 (JAMES JACKSON)
  - 1-100-19842 (BEN DAVIS)
  - 1-100-30384 (IRVING POTASH)
  - 1-100- [redacted]
  - 1-Tickler Copy (S-5)

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GEA:mec  
(36)

100-24055-5513

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 24 1964	
FBI - CHICAGO	

9 [redacted] [redacted]

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Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CG 100-40624

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT met in Chicago with IRVING POTASH of New York to discuss, among other things, the National Trade Union and Negro Commission meetings to be held in Chicago 2/20-23/64. The following was revealed:

The Trade Union meetings will commence late in the morning of 2/20/64, before noon it is hoped, and will continue through 2/21/64, at the Midwest Hotel, Chicago, where space has been reserved in the name of the Midland News Agency. The two-day agenda will include:

1. Discussion of the "Economic Situation" by participants. (No formal opening report to be given).
2. Development of a "Program of Demands" based on GUS HALL's recent National Executive Committee, CPUSA report.
3. Report on "Auto" by [ ] of Detroit.
4. Report on "Negro-American Labor Council"--person to report not yet designated.

The foregoing agenda was not broken down as to the days it will occur but it is conjectured points 1 and 2 will be taken up 2/20/64 and the remainder 2/21/64.

The agenda for the Negro Commission meetings 2/22,23/64 will include:

First day:

1. Opening report by BEN DAVIS on the "South and Elections" followed by sub-reports by GEORGE MEYERS and JAMES JACKSON on the "South."

Second Day:

1. "Workshop" on topics of "Rent Strikes, School Boycotts" and similar problems attending racial integration question--Chicago, Cleveland and New York are expected to report on these matters. [ ] will report for Chicago.

2. "Jobs"

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CG 100-40624

It is hoped that participants of both Commissions can be brought together sometime during the four day period, perhaps in the evening hours. The topics most likely to be used to bring them together are "Jobs" and "Economic Problems."

Most of the delegates to the Trade Union meetings from out of town should arrive in Chicago sometime on Wednesday; however, some are expected to be late. Out of town delegates mentioned conform to those set forth in re airtels with the exception of [redacted] of New York who should be added. As delegates arrive they are to call the Midland News Agency or the residence of JACK KLING. No information will be given over the phone but arrangements will be made to meet the delegates and inform them of the meeting place and other details.

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[redacted] CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, LESTER DAVIS, [redacted] and [redacted] are among those who will provide housing for out of town delegates.

IRVING POTASH is in Chicago and is staying at the Wabash Avenue YMCA at present. JAMES JACKSON expects to stay at a hotel convenient to the south side of Chicago where the Negro Commission meetings will be held at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago.

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LIGHTFOOT and KLING will likely spend all their time at the Negro Commission meetings. GREEN and [redacted] will be at liberty to attend either or both meetings.

(C) Coverage of the Trade Union meetings has been made the subject of separate communication. Coverage of the Negro Commission meetings will be afforded by [redacted] (invited) and [redacted] (invited). [redacted] advised, based on conversation with LIGHTFOOT, he assumes he is expected to attend but has heard nothing from him in the past few days. [redacted] as reflected in reairtel 2/18/64, is expected to attend also.

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Recommendation for other than live coverage of the Negro Commission meetings is not being made because of this and further because 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, houses headquarters of the African-American Heritage Association and the building is managed by a Security Index subject, Chicago.

The Minneapolis Office advised telephonically on 2/19/64 that HALL, accompanied by ARNOLD JOHNSON, was departing Minneapolis at 10:10 AM 2/19/64 and was to arrive Chicago at 11:10 AM. It is not known at this time whether JOHNSON will be in Chicago for any of these meetings.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 07-09-2009 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/sdb

FBI

Date: 2/17/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-8077)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-17517)

GUS HALL  
IS - C; ISA OF 1950  
(OO:NY)

ReCGairtel dated 2/13/64 & CGtel to Bureau dated 2/13/64, both captioned as above; and, CGtel calls to SACs, Minneapolis and New York 2/13/64.

EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE BY ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of an informant's statement dated 2/13-14/64 containing information orally furnished on 2/13-14/64 by CG 5824-S\*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA [redacted] [redacted] This information was reduced to writing on 2/17/64 and the original report is maintained in CGfile [redacted]

RWH:MDW  
(see page ii for dissemination)

*Handwritten notes:*  
2-21-64 - 35/4  
[initials]

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

[Redacted box]

*Handwritten initials:* LKA

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Copies:

- 4-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-3-69 (CP, USA - Organization)
- 5-Detroit (RM)
  - (1 - 100- [redacted])
  - (1 - 100-13420 (CARL WINTER)
  - (1 - 100-13740 (HELEN WINTER)
  - (1 - 100-2050 (CP, Michigan District - Organization)
  - (1 - 100-17161 (CP, Michigan District - Strategy in Industry)
- ⑥-Los Angeles (RM)
  - (1 - 100- (HY LUMER)
  - (1 - 100- (CHARLENE MITCHELL)
  - (1 - 100- [redacted])
  - (1 - 100-26044 (CP, Southern California District - Organization)
  - (1 - 100- (CP, Southern California District - Education)
  - ✓(1 - 100- (CP, Southern California District - Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters)
- 4-Minneapolis (RM)
  - (1 - 100- (GUS HALL)
  - (1 - 100- (CP, Minnesota - Dakotas District - Domestic Administration Issues)
  - (1 - 100-1878 P (CP, Minnesota - Dakotas District - Organization)
  - (1 - 100- (Public Appearance of CP, USA Leaders)
- 21-New York (RM)
  - (1 - 100-129629 (WILLIAM ALBERTSON)
  - (1 - [redacted])
  - (1 - 100-23825 (BENJAMIN DAVIS, JR.)
  - (1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
  - (1 - 100-16785 (JAMES JACKSON)
  - (1 - 100-16021 (ARNOLD JOHNSON)
  - (1 - 100-105078 (HY LUMER)
  - (1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)
  - (1 - [redacted])
  - (1 - [redacted])
  - (1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
  - (1 - 100-89691 (CP, USA - Domestic Administration Issues)
  - (1 - 100-74560 (CP, USA - Funds)
  - (1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA - International Relations)

(see page iii for additional dissemination)

CG 100-17517

Copies: (Con't.)

21-New York (RM) (Con't.)

- (1 - 100-151548 (CP, USA - Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters)
- (1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA - Organization)
- (1 - 100-81675 (CP, USA - Pamphlets and Publications)
- (1 - 100-89590 (CP, USA - Strategy in Industry)
- (1 - 100-128814 (CP, New York State - Organization)
- (1 - 100- (CP, New York State - Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters)
- (1 - 100- (CP, New York State - Strategy in Industry)

2-Portland (RM)

- (1 - 100- (HY LUMER)
- (1 - 100- (CP, Oregon District - Education)

2-San Francisco (RM)

- (1 - 100- (HY LUMER)
- (1 - 100- (CP, Northern California District - Education)

2-Seattle (RM)

- (1 - 100- (HY LUMER)
- (1 - 100- (CP, Washington District - Education)

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8-Chicago

- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-33741 (CP, USA - Organization)
- (1 - 100-40624 (CP, Illinois District - Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters)
- (1 - 100-18953 (CP, Illinois District - Organization)
- (1 - 100-33756 (CP, Illinois District - Strategy in Industry)
- (1 - 100-12424 (Modern Book Store)

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RWH:MDW  
(54)

February 13-14, 1964

It has been learned that at approximately 11:00 a.m., February 13, 1964, MORRIS CHILDS contacted GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP,USA), at the Sheraton - Chicago Hotel, 505 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. HALL at the time was temporarily residing in room 1953 at this hotel. Subsequently, these two individuals had lunch and at approximately 4:00 p.m. departed the Chicago Loop area in CHILDS' personally owned automobile for O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, where HALL had reservations to catch a 5:00 p.m. United Airlines flight to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

During the course of discussions held by these two individuals on February 13, 1964, the following was learned:

The major reason for HALL leaving New York at this time and taking the current trip was basically an effort to get away from some of the problems he had been encountering at the National Office. In this connection, HALL remarked that it might be good for a change to let some of the others at the National Office try to solve a few of the current problems.

Although HALL at the time of his arrival in Chicago on February 12, 1964, indicated that he would remain here until at least the present week end, he had subsequently changed his mind in this regard because he did not believe that his presence here could be kept confidential and from the local Party leadership for that long a period of time. At the present time he did not want to talk to anyone of the local people nor did he want them to know that he had been in town and, as a result, had decided the best way to maintain this secret would be the trip to Minneapolis.

In Minneapolis, HALL noted that he felt he could do pretty much as he pleased. He did intend to get himself involved in the free speech fight going on at the University of Minnesota, but he would pick his own time and place for this. In Minneapolis HALL had made reservations at the Ritz - Sheraton Hotel and indicated he would register at that location under his true name and throughout the period in Minneapolis would maintain contact with CHILDS. HALL, however, also indicated that if weather and other conditions were satisfactory, he might travel to the iron range area and visit with family and friends for a brief period of time; however, he would retain his room at the Ritz - Sheraton.

CHILDS was then heard to discuss with HALL a request recently made by [redacted] old-time Party person in Chicago, that he would like the Party to secure permission and make arrangements for him, [redacted] to go to a socialist country, preferably Czechoslovakia, for medical treatment. CHILDS told HALL that [redacted] who formerly [redacted] the Modern Book Store in Chicago for the Party, was now completely paralyzed and fears that he will be financially unable to take on the burdens of additional medical treatment which might be found necessary. In making his request, [redacted] had advised that his wife was of Czech origin and could understand the Czech language and had some limited speaking ability with it. While HALL was not enthused over the prospects of sending [redacted] abroad for medical treatment and he felt that difficulties regarding a passport for him would make arrangements for travel impossible, he gave authority to CHILDS to make the necessary contacts with Czech representatives in Washington to determine their attitude concerning the possibility of accepting [redacted]. He noted that if the Czechs were agreeable to taking [redacted] and his wife, the Party locally should look for an attorney to be retained in an effort to secure a passport.

HALL also discussed generally the forthcoming National Trade Union and National Negro Commissions meetings scheduled to be held in Chicago during the week of February 16, 1964. HALL noted that the first meeting would open on Thursday, February 20, 1964, and then additional meetings of these two Commissions would be carried on through the week end of February 22, 1964.

In generally discussing who might be coming in for these National Commission meetings, HALL noted the following:

CARL WINTER of Detroit would not be in because he claims he must stay in Detroit and take care of his wife. However, [redacted] has been asked to come in as CARL's replacement.

The individuals from Los Angeles to participate in the Negro Commission meeting will probably be [redacted] and [redacted].

From the National Office in New York to participate in the National Negro Commission meeting will be WILLIAM PATTERSON, JIM JACKSON, and BEN DAVIS.

From the New York District for the Trade Union and Negro Commission meetings will probably be BILL ALBERTSON and [redacted]

It was then learned that HALL, during his brief stay in Chicago, had been working on two written documents. The first of these is an article in which HALL is attacking [redacted] [redacted] University of Illinois Professor and Birchite representative. [redacted] in his article, which was published in the John Birch Society's journal, attacked President KENNEDY. HALL also remarked that he had ordered the National Board in New York to get to work on this same matter and also to prepare some article attacking [redacted] and condemning the article he had prepared.

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The second and more important item which HALL noted he was working on was a letter which he hoped to send to all world Communist and Workers Parties. HALL noted he had informed the National Board that he was thinking of writing such a letter to all of the Parties. This letter he was going to prepare would contain a proposal by him that the world communist movement keep an international organization of communism in existence under the guidance of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He added that he felt that this must be done in order to counter the Chinese who are forming their own such international grouping under their leadership. The international type organization of communism that he would recommend be continued, in HALL's opinion, need not be in the form of a Comintern or Cominform but can be loose and centered around something perhaps like the "World Marxist Review." He noted that while the kind of the international organization or grouping which was being suggested by him may not be the kind that the CP, USA may be able to join, and he will so acknowledge this in his letter, he will note that the CP, USA will find ways to participate in its activities. In HALL's opinion, such an international grouping could be established on the basis of a few simple demands like peace and international cooperation.

HALL further commented that in his letter he would propose that there be a get-together of the world Communists and that if the CP, SU feels that it cannot call such a meeting at this time, then perhaps it could be called by the "World Marxist Review."

HALL then was heard to state that he did not believe in the theory of polycentrism advanced by the Italian CP and



that he felt very strongly that the world communist movement needs the guidance and direction of the CPSU. While recommending such an international grouping of world communists, this organization should not attempt to, or have any right to, interfere in the internal affairs of any particular Party.

In regard to this letter to the world CPs, HALL noted that he has not yet put his ideas completely down on paper but he has been gathering his thoughts and has formed in his mind a general outline for this letter.

In this same general connection, HALL noted that prior to his departure from New York City on February 12, 1964, he had told those at the National Office to prepare and issue a statement relating to the recent statement of the CP of China (CPC). The CP, USA statement would not be issued under his name as most such statements have in the recent past. Instead, such a statement would be issued in the name of the Party or its overall leadership. HALL feels that by issuing such a statement in the name of the Party's leadership he will make this their statement and they will have responsibility for it also. Then, perhaps if there should be some "change in the wind," they too will have responsibilities.

HALL also commented that he had recently re-read the old [redacted] letter received by the Party in 1945. He criticized this letter as not really having put the finger on the real problem in the Party at that time as it related to BROWDER. He described this letter as the kind of interference in internal affairs that should not be or have been allowed. HALL remarked that the first three paragraphs of this letter were arguments against peaceful coexistence which was not part of the problem as it related to BROWDER as BROWDER's problem went much deeper and related to his calling for class cooperation.

HALL also noted that he had recently read the new English edition of the "Fundamentals of Marxism." He criticized the book and cited it as one additional proof of the fact that the Russians cannot print material for other Parties, particularly the CP, USA. It was HALL's conclusion that the Russians had addressed themselves in this latest edition of the "Fundamentals of Marxism" to developed communists in advanced capitalist countries or else they would not have bothered themselves by going into such extensive detail particularly in their discussions on religion, which, in his opinion, was absolutely not needed. He also criticized

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another section of the book dealing with the topic of science. He felt it was a serious mistake of the Russians not to have shown him or the Party this book before it was published.

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HALL also went into a general discussion regarding LENA SCHERER concerning whom he had issued instructions earlier this month to fire her from her job involving the handling of confidential Party funds in New York City. HALL had taken this action against SCHERER because of her refusal to become openly involved in Party financial matters and also because she had refused to accept the leadership of a Party finance committee. In this discussion, CHILDS was heard to remark that he had, in line with HALL's orders, contacted SCHERER and told her that she was being dropped from the payroll on HALL's instructions.

In connection with this, CHILDS inquired of HALL as to whether he had decided upon a replacement for SCHERER and HALL noted he had not. HALL also commented that he did not now feel ARNOLD JOHNSON was the person to replace her and, therefore, perhaps until a replacement could be found SCHERER should be kept at work for a short period and given some little pay.

HALL also commented that in regard to the current national fund drive of "The Worker," that it just had not been developing and no money was coming in from it.

In regard to HENRY WINSTON, HALL stated that the National Board had set up a subcommittee to look into housing, to arrange for a chauffeur and to take care of other matters upon WINSTON's return. The Party has already approached several people, including [redacted] in New York, to serve as WINSTON's chauffeur and helper, but so far all have turned down the offer.

In connection with the educational classes which had been planned for the West Coast, HALL noted that because of HELEN WINTER's illness and inability of CARL WINTER to now travel, such classes have been delayed. HY LUMER had been designated to replace WINTER and was scheduled to leave New York City on Wednesday or Thursday, February 12-13, 1964, and would carry out the schedule set up for WINTER. However, they had learned at the National Office that when the Southern California District heard of WINTER's delay, they had canceled the educational classes scheduled there and, as a result, LUMER now will only conduct one general educational lecture in that District. However,

classes still will be held in the Northern California District on new dates. In addition, LUMER will proceed after completion of classes in Northern California to the Oregon and Washington Districts and attempt to set up educational classes there.

As scheduled, HALL departed Chicago at 5:00 p.m. aboard United Airlines flight 616. At this time he noted that he would probably remain in Minneapolis until the late p.m. of February 18 or early a.m. of February 19, 1964, when he would return to Chicago. He stated he would attend the National Commission meetings in Chicago that week and if there was no change in his plans would remain in the Chicago area until mid-week of February 23, 1964, and then proceed to Cleveland.



CG 100-40624

Philadelphia [redacted]

Boston [redacted] (LNU) (young light skinned Negro)

St. Louis [redacted]  
Los Angeles [redacted]

San Francisco ROSCOE PROCTOR

Cleveland \*ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

Pittsburgh [redacted]  
Detroit [redacted]

Chicago CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT [redacted]  
\*GIL GREEN [redacted]  
JACK KLING [redacted]

(C)

\*FNU LNU (young Negro male companion of  
of [redacted])  
\*Young white male who may have stayed over  
from the National Trade Union Commission  
CPUSA meeting held in Chicago 2/20-21/64  
[redacted] who has furnished reliable  
information in the past, on 2/24/64  
informed that [redacted] from  
Minneapolis attended these  
meetings and described him as a white  
male youth. This person may be identical  
with the young white man mentioned by  
[redacted])

[redacted] advised 2/24/64 that NATE SHARPE attended Sunday only.

[redacted] advised that the meeting was opened 2/22/64  
by BEN DAVIS and presented the following agenda:

- 1. Main report by BEN DAVIS with emphasis on  
1964 elections and an estimate of the current struggles of the  
Negro people.

\*NOT IN ATTENDANCE SUNDAY.

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CG 100-40624

- A. Subcommittee reports on the South by WILLIAM PATTERSON, who is covering the trial of [ ] in North Carolina, and GEORGE MEYERS, who has just toured the South for the Party. (This completes Saturday's agenda)

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2. Discussion of the current struggles of the Negro people led off by area reports.

- A. New York area- report on the rent strikes and school boycott situations  
B. West Coast-report on jobs-for-youth campaign  
C. Chicago-report on jobs and relief struggles.

3. Discussion of the work of the National Negro Commission.

Informant advised the highlight of the two-day meeting was BEN DAVIS' report. Source informed as follows:

The first part dealt with the current stage of the Negro people's movement and emphasized that in the North three issues had emerged, ie., jobs, schools and housing. Out of this new stage have developed large scale boycotts, tendency toward national coordination of the movement, unity of the Negro people with other minorities, and tendency to stimulate white liberals and trade unionists to support the movement.

DAVIS also dealt with some theoretical aspects of the Negro people's movement and discussed whether it was or was not revolutionary in character. DAVIS' conclusion was that it has a revolutionary character but that there is not a revolutionary crisis in the U.S. Rather, he indicated it is a part of the general social revolution in the U.S. DAVIS stressed the necessity of following debate in the Congress on the civil rights bill with a view to developing action in the event it becomes necessary to break a filibuster. He urged that the parliamentary struggle and direct action struggles of the Negro people must be dealt with.

DAVIS discussed the coming 1964 elections and offered a three prong approach for the Party: 1) to influence the general outcome of the elections; 2) advance independent political activities; and 3) increase the influence of the Party

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CG 100-40624

and its press. DAVIS urged that the main direction must be to defeat the ultra-right. He characterized NELSON ROCKEFELLER as more insidious than BARRY GOLDWATER and said the Party should expose ROCKEFELLER because of his facade of liberalism. The first task of the Party, he insisted, is to fight for heavy registration. In the South the demand must be for the guarantee that every qualified citizen shall vote.

DAVIS alluded to the Freedom Now Party and enunciated the Party's opposition to this movement because of its racist approach and opposition to any coalition policy. He urged that the Party conduct their activities in such a manner as to win the honest forces away from the Freedom Now Party.

DAVIS commented that the Party, while concerned, is not presently in any position to solve the organizational questions surrounding the Negro movement. In this regard he mentioned the desirability of having a national Negro organization to handle and coordinate these movements. He noted, however, that the Party can help by establishing a clear line and a clear perspective and by re-establishing its revolutionary traditions among the Negro people. In this respect he urged the Party must build Party groupings wherever possible and develop cadre training programs.

[redacted] reported that the main conclusions of the two-day meeting were as follows:

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1. Accept the position of the CP as outlined by DAVIS.
2. The National Party Board should discuss the possibility of a work stoppage campaign in the event of filibuster in Congress over the civil rights bill.
3. Take a firm position in the defense of [redacted] and other defendants in that case.
4. Organizational conclusions included:
  - A. There will be a National Resident Steering Committee comprised of JIM JACKSON, GEORGE MEYERS, ROSCOE PROCTOR, IRVING POTASH and WILLIAM PATTERSON under the chairmanship of BEN DAVIS.

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CG 100-40624

B. The National Negro Commission will be comprised of the above persons plus [redacted] TOM NABRIED, [redacted] (LNU) of Boston and [redacted] (LNU) from New York (not present at these meetings). Others may later be added to the National Negro Commission but no further names were mentioned at these meetings. This will be discussed at a National Resident Steering Committee meeting.

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C. Establishing three regional commissions, i.e. Far West under the leadership of ROSCOE PROCTOR, WILLIAM TAYLOR and [redacted] to cover California, Washington and other areas where the work can be enlarged; Midwest under the leadership of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, [redacted] and [redacted] to cover Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri; East-the eastern part of the country can be covered by regional commission to be set up by the Resident Steering Committee who will decide on its composition and the territory it is to cover. The South will be handled by GEORGE MEYERS.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, informed on 2/24/64 with regard to the significant conclusions of this meeting essentially as [redacted] In addition, he advised that it was the conclusion of the meetings that the Negro people are about 99% opposed to BARRY GOLDWATER but are not so much opposed to NELSON ROCKEFELLER and that since there is no basic difference between the programs of these two the Party must expose the hidden insidious character of ROCKEFELLER who was described as "Mister imperialism himself."

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Upon completion of detailed interviews with informants attending these meetings, letterhead memoranda will be submitted regarding this two-day meeting which will be channelized to appropriate offices and files.

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F B I

Date: 2/24/64

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-33741)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - ORGANIZATION  
IS - C

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of an informant's statement dated February 18, 1964, containing information orally furnished on February 18, 1964, by CG 5824-S\*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA [redacted]. This information was reduced to writing on February 19, 1964, and the original report is maintained in Chicago file [redacted]

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- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-3-116) (CP, USA - Negro Question- Communist Influence in Racial Matters)
  - (1 - 100-3-89) (CP, USA - Strategy in Industry)
- 3 - Baltimore (RM)
  - (1 - 100-12076) (GEORGE MEYERS)
  - (1 - 100- ) (CP, Maryland District - Negro Question-Communist Influence in Racial Matters)

Copies continued on page ii.

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(48)

100-24345-5516

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 24 1964	
FBI - CHICAGO	

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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_  
[redacted]

3 - Cleveland (RM)  
(1 - 65-721) (ANTHONY KRCHMAREK)  
(1 - 100- (CP, Ohio District - Negro Question-  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters)  
(1 - 100- (CP, Ohio District - Strategy in Industry)

4 - Detroit (RM)  
(1 - 100- [redacted])  
(1 - 100- (CP, Michigan District - Negro Question-  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters) X  
(1 - 100-17161) (CP, Michigan District - Strategy in Industry)  
(1 - 100- (Negro American Labor Council)

4 - Los Angeles (RM)  
(1 - 100- [redacted])  
(1 - 100- [redacted])  
(1 - 100- (CP, Southern California District - Negro  
Question-Communist Influence in Racial  
Matters)  
(1 - 100- (CP, Southern California District - Strategy  
in Industry)

*100-24342*

11 - New York (RM)  
(1 - 100-23825) (BENJAMIN DAVIS)  
(1 - 100-84994) (GUS HALL)  
(1 - 100-48033) (IRVING POTASH)  
(1 - [redacted])  
(1 - [redacted])  
(1 - 100-16785) (JAMES JACKSON)  
(1 - 100-84275) (WILLIAM PATTERSON)  
(1 - 100-151548) (CP, USA - Negro Question - Communist  
Influence in Racial Matters.  
(1 - 100-80641) (CP, USA - Organization)  
(1 - 100-89590) (CP, USA - Strategy in Industry)  
(1 - 100- (Negro American Labor Council)

3 - Pittsburgh (RM)  
(1 - [redacted])  
(1 - 100- (CP, Western Pennsylvania District - Negro  
Question-Communist Influence in Racial  
Matters)  
(1 - 100- (CP, Western Pennsylvania District -  
Strategy in Industry)

CG 100-33741

3 - San Francisco (RM)

(1 - 100- (ROSCOE PROCTOR)  
(1 - 100- (CP, Northern California District - Negro  
Question-Communist Influence in Racial  
Matters)  
(1 - 100- (CP, Northern California District -  
Strategy in Industry)

15 - Chicago

(1 - [redacted])  
(1 - 100- (LESTER DAVIS)  
(1 - [redacted])  
(1 - 100-3952) (GILBERT GREEN)  
(1 - 100-3313) (JACK KLING)  
(1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)  
(1 - [redacted])  
(1 - 100-30384) (IRVING POTASH)  
(1 - [redacted])  
(1 - 100- (CP, Illinois District - Negro Question-  
Communist Influence in Racial Matters)  
(1 - 100-18953) (CP, Illinois District - Organization)  
(1 - 100-19431) (CP, Illinois District - Strategy in  
Industry)  
(1 - 100- (Midland Press Agency)  
(1 - 100- (African American Heritage Association)

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February 18, 1964

Commencing at approximately 11:00 a.m., February 17, 1964, and for a period of approximately three hours thereafter, the following individuals were known to have met at the residence of [redacted] a leading Communist Party (CP) of Illinois functionary, [redacted]

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[redacted]  
MORRIS CHILDS  
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT  
JACK KLING  
GIL GREEN  
IRVING POTASH

The above meeting had been arranged primarily for the purpose of discussing details regarding arrangements and plans for the meetings of the CP, USA National Trade Union and Negro Commission, which were scheduled to commence in Chicago on February 20, 1964. In regard to the plans for these meetings, the following was learned:

The Trade Union Commission meetings are now scheduled to commence at 10:00 a.m., February 20, 1964, in a hall rented at the Midwest Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, in the name of the Midland Press Agency. The Negro Commission meetings are now scheduled to start on February 22, 1964, and continue through February 23, 1964. These meetings will be held in a rented room at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, a building which also houses the African American Heritage Association.

At the present time, housing is being arranged for 15 tentative delegates who are scheduled to attend these commission meetings. For those who will attend the Negro Commission meetings, every effort is presently being made to lodge them in Chicago's south side area in order that they will have ready access to the meeting place at 306 East 43rd Street. So far the only tentative delegate for whom private housing arrangements are not being made is BEN DAVIS, who requested earlier that he be put up in a hotel. Among those presently expected for these national commission meetings are the following individuals:

GUS HALL  
JIM JACKSON  
BEN DAVIS

**WILLIAM PATTERSON**

[redacted] of San Francisco

**WALTER HENNING** of Los Angeles

[redacted] of Los Angeles

**HERB KRANEDORF** of Pittsburgh

**GEORGE MEYERS** of Baltimore

**ANTHONY KRCHMAREK** of Cleveland

**BILLY ALLEN** of Detroit

[redacted] of the New York District

[redacted] of the New York District

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As to tentative agendas set up for these meetings, the following was noted:

The Trade Union Commission meetings will be opened up with a discussion on the economic situation and efforts will be made at this time to work out a program of demands. Discussion on this topic will be based on the recent report of GUS HALL to the National Executive Committee, CP, USA. These discussions then will be followed by a formal report on auto to be given by [redacted] of Detroit. Then there will also be a report on the American Negro Labor Council, but it is not certain at this time who will make this report.

The Negro Commission meetings will open up with a formal report by BEN DAVIS on the topic of the South and the coming elections. Thereafter, JACKSON and GEORGE MEYERS will deliver sub-reports dealing with work in the South. After this, there will be a workshop dealing with the subject of rent strikes, school boycotts, and other matters relating to the topic of integration. During the course of this workshop, it is expected that reports will be delivered by people from New York, Chicago, and Cleveland since the Party in these areas has been involving itself in these integration struggles. There will also be a discussion on jobs and the economic situation.

There was considerable debate as to how to bring all the participants in the two commission meetings together for some joint session during the period of February 20-24, 1964. Now it is tentatively believed that perhaps one evening can be taken up for such a joint meeting when the subject matter of jobs and the economic situation comes up for discussion. It is felt that this is a matter of joint interest to both commissions.

When the out of town people first arrive in Chicago to attend the commission meetings, they apparently are under instructions to call either the Party office or JACK KLING by telephone. They will then be personally met by some Party person or by KLING and then provided with the address of the meeting place to which they are to go.

In regard to housing these out of town people, the following arrangements have been set up: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the leading functionary of the CP of Illinois, will house two or possibly three of these people; LESTER DAVIS will house two of these people; [redacted] will house two of these people; [redacted] will possibly take one or maybe two people into his home, however, he is not being pressed in this regard because he may have already made some private arrangements with the New York people who are coming in to stay with him.

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Local Party leaders who will participate in these commission meetings will be LIGHTFOOT, GREEN, KLING and [redacted]. GREEN and [redacted] probably will attend sessions of both meetings, while KLING and LIGHTFOOT will generally confine their participation to the Negro Commission meetings. While there may be several Party people not in a leadership capacity involved in the Negro Commission meetings, like [redacted] it does not now appear that there will be any such participation by local people in the Trade Union Commission meetings. [redacted] as a local Trade Union person was under discussion as a delegate to the Trade Union meetings, but because of his work commitments, it was not believed that he would be available.

DATE: February 26, 1964

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)  
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23140)  
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION - 100-2977  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C  
CINAL

(U) Reference Chicago airtels to the Bureau dated February 18, 1964, and February 19, 1964.

The following concerns Communist Party (CP) National Negro Commission meetings held February 22, 1964, and February 23, 1964, at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. This is the same address which houses the main offices of the African Heritage Association.

(U) Information concerning the meetings was furnished by [redacted] orally to SA [redacted] on February 25, 1964.

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(U) [redacted] is a highly valued informant and great care should be used in disseminating information set forth below.

The first session which was held February 22, 1964, had the following individuals present:

- 4 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 2 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 2 - Chicago (100-40624) (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 1 - Detroit (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 1 - Los Angeles (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 1 - San Francisco (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 1 - Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 1 - Cleveland (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 1 - Pittsburgh (REGISTERED MAIL)
  - 3 - Baltimore [redacted]
- (1 - 100-19876; CINAL)

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 591-3/26/80  
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2/16/84  
11/27/80~~

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(17) *dfm*

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FEB 27 1964	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

[REDACTED]

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT  
GEORGE MEYERS  
GUS HALL  
IRVING POTASH

[REDACTED]

SAM DAVIS  
LESTER DAVIS  
ROSCOE PROCTOR  
GIL GREEN

[REDACTED]

JAMES JACKSON

[REDACTED]

ARNOLD JOHNSON  
WILLIAM PATTERSON  
TOM NABRIED  
A. KRCHMAREK

[REDACTED]

JACK KLING

[REDACTED]

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In addition to those listed above, there was also present a young Puerto Rican from Boston and a Negro from either Youngstown, Ohio, or St. Louis, Missouri.

BEN DAVIS, CP National Secretary, opened the meeting at about 11:00 a.m. and called for the election of a chairman. [REDACTED] was elected Chairman for the day. DAVIS started out by saying that the National Negro Commission meeting was long overdue and that numerous requests had come from all over the country as to what the National Negro Commission was doing. DAVIS said the meeting had been called primarily to determine what was going on in the Negro people's struggle.

DAVIS then stated that the Party wanted to know what was going on in each area and he considered ROSCOE PROCTOR to be responsible for the Far West, LESTER DAVIS or whoever LIGHTFOOT designated along with [REDACTED] to be responsible for the Midwest while he would be responsible for the East.

DAVIS said in talking about these areas they should not lose sight of the fact that the most important struggle was

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BA 100-23140

taking place in the Southern U. S.

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DAVIS then told the group that he was presently in charge of the National Negro Commission.

BEN DAVIS then made a lengthy speech about the importance of the Civil Rights struggle on the part of the Negroes and the fact that the Party could play a great role in this struggle.

The rest of the day concerned discussion and the meeting finally closed at about 5:50 p.m.

The second session got under way at 11:00 a.m. with the following individuals present:

GEORGE MEYERS  
[REDACTED]

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS  
[REDACTED]

ROSCOE PROCTOR  
JAMES JACKSON  
WILLIAM PATTERSON  
A. KRCHMAREK  
JACOB GREEN  
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT  
IRVING POTASH  
LESTER DAVIS

[REDACTED]  
TOM NABRIED  
[REDACTED]

In addition to those listed above, the Puerto Rican from Boston attended along with a Negro who is the Head of the African Heritage Association. A Negro woman, [REDACTED], a Chicago CP member, also attended.

At the outset there were reports from various areas with regard to CP activities within the Negro movement. A great deal of the report concerned the importance of setting up youth groups and contacting youth.

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After these reports, BEN DAVIS stated that the National Negro Commission had to begin to function in the broadest possible manner and he wanted each CP District to come forward with reports in the future showing activity in Negro work. DAVIS said that now that he was in charge he was going to expect more action.

DAVIS then praised GEORGE MEYERS for doing an outstanding job in the Southern U. S. and said that this was all the more gratifying since the South was the heart of the Negro struggle.

DAVIS said he wanted a subcommittee of the National Negro Commission set up in the Far West, Midwest and East with ROSCOE PROCTOR in charge of the Far West; CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the Midwest, and he in charge of the Eastern Region.

DAVIS said on his part he planned to set up more than one subcommittee and he was going to arrange that the leaders of the various subcommittees he set up to meet from time to time so that the National Party could analyze what was being done.

DAVIS emphasized that the CP would have to pay more and more attention to the youth movement and he wanted the National Negro Commission to draw up a program for youth on a National basis.

DAVIS said that the National Board of the CP would discuss in the near future other phases of National Negro Commission work. DAVIS said that while he was in charge of the National Negro Commission, the Secretary of the National Negro Commission had not as yet been selected but he felt that since Negro and white unity was important that a white man should be the Secretary. The second session ended at about 2:30 p.m.



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 07-09-2009

Chicago, Illinois  
February 27, 1964

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**COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NEGRO QUESTION  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 24 and 25, 1964, that a meeting of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) National Negro Commission including members of the CPUSA National Trade Union Commission and also invited guests was held on February 22 and 23, 1964, at Larvenette Hall, 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. Present at this meeting were the following individuals:

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- Claude Lightfoot - Chicago
- Ben Davis - New York
- Arnold Johnson - New York
- Earl Durham - Chicago
- Lester Davis - Chicago
- [redacted] - Chicago
- [redacted] - Chicago
- Gil Green - Chicago
- Gus Hall - New York
- Jack Kling - Chicago
- James Jackson - New York
- William Patterson - New York
- [redacted] - Detroit
- Tom Nappied - Philadelphia
- [redacted] a light-skinned young Negro - Boston
- [redacted] - St. Louis
- [redacted] - New York
- [redacted] - Los Angeles
- [redacted] - Los Angeles

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Group 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

24345-5776

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[redacted]	LRK

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INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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Roscoe Proctor - San Francisco  
[redacted] - New York  
Irving Potash - New York  
George Meyers - Baltimore  
[redacted] - Baltimore  
Anthony Krchmarek - Cleveland  
[redacted] - Pittsburgh  
Ish Flory - Chicago  
Unknown white individual believed to be from  
Minneapolis  
[redacted] - Detroit

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Claude Lightfoot also went to the office of Ish  
Flory and brought in four young people identified as [redacted]  
[redacted] and a young Negro  
friend of [redacted]

[redacted] was elected [redacted] of the first  
session held on February 22, 1964.

The first session was opened by Ben Davis who  
welcomed everyone to the Commission. Davis felt that this was  
an extremely important meeting and he hoped that everyone would  
have a frank-candid discussion on the problems facing the CP  
and the work among the Negro people. Davis stated he hoped the  
Commission would develop the line set forth in the Negro  
Commission under Lightfoot's leadership. He stated at that  
time the Commission had developed a correct approach to the  
Negro American Labor Council and that reflected a serious  
change in the Commission's work. He stated under Lightfoot's  
leadership the Commission took a look at the Black Muslim  
movement and developed a correct approach to that movement.  
Also the past Commission under Lightfoot's leadership paid  
special attention to the convening of the Negro peoples move-  
ment. Davis indicated that this Commission should expand those  
developments and also include some of the new developments in  
the Negro peoples struggle.

Davis proposed the agenda be a report from himself  
dealing with the Elections and the South. Also three reports  
would be given from three areas; one from New York on the rent

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INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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struggles and the school boycott; one from the West Coast on jobs and Negro youth, and one from Chicago on jobs and relief. Davis stated a sub-report would be given during the course of the Commission meeting by George Meyers on his trip to the South and another by William Patterson, who had been attending the trial in North Carolina of [redacted] Davis stated the fourth point to be discussed would be the work of the Negro Commission.

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Davis then gave his report and opened with the background of the Negro movement in which he stated the main feature was the fact that the Revolution had come to the North. In the North three issues were being formed and these issues were jobs, education, and housing. In New York there developed a mass movement for a \$1.50 minimum wage. He stated there are already plans for a march to Albany, New York, to fulfill this demand. The other question is the school desegregation which has hit all of the major northern cities. On the point of housing there are questions of open occupancy and rent strikes.

Davis stated lastly the Administration's opening of the drive against poverty has tremendous significance for the Negro movement. There are new elements in the movement such as the school boycotts giving a timetable for desegregation, thereby rejecting new approaches toward gradualism. Secondly there is a move for national coordination of the movement on the schools which, if achieved, will spill over into other movements. The third feature is the unity of the Negro and Puerto Ricans achieved in the school boycott in New York. Another feature is that white liberals and the trade union movement are beginning to give organized support to the Negro peoples struggle. Included in this is the role that the white churches are playing in the community. Davis stated there is a basis for making tremendous strides in the freedom movement.

Davis then asked the question "Is this a revolution?" and answered it by indicating that it has a revolutionary

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CPUSA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST  
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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character, but there is not a revolutionary crisis in the United States. Davis stated the demand of the Negro people is to complete the bourgeois Democratic revolution following the Civil War, but this is taking place in a different stage of capitalist development. During the Civil War capitalism was progressive, but now capitalism is dying and anti-progressive. Davis stated therefore, the Negro movement today tends to merge with the social economic revolution. The Negro movement and the peoples movement have a common enemy and therefore this becomes a part of the general American revolution and part of the social revolution. How well it will be processed depends to a great extent on the role of the CP.

Davis stated the only way the Negro peoples movement can be stopped is by fascist measures being taken by this country.

Davis continued by discussing the Civil Rights Bill pending in the United States Senate. He indicated there has been a considerable letdown in the movement since the March on Washington, that is, the concern for the Civil Rights Bill has been absent in the movement and there seems to be no doubt that the Southern Senators are preparing to water-down or destroy this bill. Davis stated therefore, militant action is necessary to stop this filibuster.

Davis stated the CP's role is to cement Negro - white unity in this fight. The whole Democratic process is on trial. If the Senate does not pass this bill it will expose the fallacy of the Democratic process professed by the Administration. Davis stated our Party must fight for this bill in every way possible, both through pressure on the Congress itself and if necessary direct action such as demonstrations, marches, and so forth.

Davis continued the election program of the CP is three-pronged. The first is to influence the general outcome of the Elections and the second is to advance the independent activities of the people and the third to build the influence of

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INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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the CP and its press. He stated the main blow must be dealt against the ultra-right. He stated at present no candidate of the Republican Party escapes this category. The most dangerous is Rockefeller because he covers his ultra-right position with a facade of liberalism.

The Negro people according to Davis in the main are an essential part of the Johnson camp. He stated however, there is a necessity for the development of independent activities to pressure President Johnson into breaking completely with the Dixiecrats.

Davis stated the Supreme Court is playing a historic progressive role in regard to the Negro peoples' struggles and generally in the struggle for progress. The CP must concern itself with how it can help change the composition of Congress and must bring in more trade union Negro and Puerto Rican representatives.

Davis stated the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has reflected a desire to enter the political arena. The CP must find ways for all of these developments. One of the major tasks that the CP must assist in is the registration campaign. The other is to try and develop independent political action committees in the Negro community to improve the quality and quantity of Negro representation. This can be done by independent activities and also by trying to influence both major parties to slate Negro candidates. He stated the CP, wherever possible, should seek to build Negro labor committees.

Davis stated they must attempt to build the unity of the left during these Elections. Wherever possible they should run CP candidates. Davis stated there would be a national platform issued by the National Committee of the CP in the very near future.

Davis continued that in the South they must demand that every qualified voter be given the protection of the

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INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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Federal Government to exercise their right to vote. He stated as for the Freedom Now Party, their activities are based on a racist approach. He stated they are also opposed to any coalition policy and no responsible Negro leaders have come out in support of the Freedom Now Party. Davis stated the CP is opposed to this development, however, there are many honest forces in that movement and the CP must try to find ways to win them away from this incorrect policy.

Davis stated the South is still basic to the political struggle in this country and it is necessary for progressives to realize that a basic change in the political alignment in the South is essential to progress in the country. Davis stated the Supreme Court decisions have been revolutionary in terms of helping set the stage for progress in the political arena. In 1954 there was the decision to desegregate the schools which opened the door to all desegregation in the South. He stated recently the decision of redistricting the Congressional Districts, makes it possible to break the role of the minority in the South and give it to the majority by demanding equal population in Congressional Districts. Davis stated the CP must develop independent movements in support of these decisions and guarantee that the redistricting takes place.

In conclusion Davis discussed the role of the CP. The CP is not in a position to solve the many organizational questions facing the Negro movement. It would be good if there was a consolidated Negro peoples organization nationally but such is not in the cards. The CP can establish a secure base in this movement if it develops and demonstrates a sound line and policy. Davis asked why must the CP always be discussing how to associate with existing movements. He answered the Party must take more initiative and organize independent movements around the peoples needs.

Davis stated that at their last national meeting of the CP they discussed the organization of the unemployed but yet there has been no progress on this question in any district. He stated the CP must re-establish its revolutionary traditions among the Negro people. He stated they must develop a sound program for the poor farmers in the South. He stated

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CPUSA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST  
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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they must develop the ideological position of taking the  
profit out of the Jim Crow system.

Davis suggested they raise the slogan of a bond  
issue on the United States Government to end racism and poverty  
since they sell bonds for freedom and for war purposes why  
don't they sell bonds to collect money to fight racism and  
poverty in this country.

Davis stated the CP must act more boldly in the  
peoples movement. He stated they must to win the working class  
to the Negro peoples struggle. The entire CP must be involved  
in this struggle.

Davis stated they must also concentrate on a cadre  
training program. He stated the CP must further develop an  
ideological struggle against white chauvinism and nationalism.  
He stated they must build the CP by expanding their clubs and  
activities in the Negro community and establishing groupings  
of CP and non-CP forces to discuss action in the Civil Rights  
movement. Davis stated the CP must become a factor and it can  
become such a factor in the Negro peoples movement.

George Meyers then gave a report on his trip to the  
South. Meyers stated he made a trip to North Carolina because  
he was invited to speak at a negro college, North Carolina A & T.  
Meyers stated since there was a snow storm he left a day early  
and was not at home when a telegram came cancelling his appoint-  
ment. Meyers stated he went anyway and the students told him  
the Administration of the college had been beset by the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the local government asking  
them to cancel Meyers' appearance since under some law it was  
illegal for a State supported school to have a communist speak  
on the campus.

Meyers stated he talked to individuals on the campus  
and also attended the trial of [redacted] Meyers stated he  
visited Atlanta and talked to some of the Negro leaders there  
and his general conclusion was that the question of the right  
to vote and the question of jobs are the main issues in the  
South.

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CPUSA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST  
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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Meyers spoke of the tremendous impact the kids of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee were having on the community in the South and the great prestige they enjoy because of their pioneering work. He stated the CP must find ways to rebuild the CP in the South and if it means sending people to the South than they must do that.

Claude Lightfoot then spoke and indicated his agreement with the report of Davis and stated one of the main questions for the Negro Commission is a discussion of the vanguard role of the CP. Lightfoot felt that although there are tremendous movements going on the CP in the main is not in a position of directing and influencing too well. He stated that the next entire issue of "Political Affairs" should be devoted to the Negro question with comrades from the Negro Commission contributing articles approaching this question from all angles.

Lightfoot stated there should also be included somewhere in their discussion room for the relationship of self-defense of the Negro people to the non-violent position that the movement now has. He stated this position is being debated in the Negro community and although Reverend King remains the most respected leader there are questions as to how much of the violence the Negro people have to take in this struggle.

James Jackson then spoke of the magazine "Freedomways." He called for support of this magazine particularly the latest issue that is coming out which deals with struggles in the South. Jackson indicated that in his opinion the white liberals are underestimating the response possible in the white communities to the Negro struggles. He stated in his opinion the white leaders in the CP are also lagging in their understanding of this question.

Jackson stated that the CP has not recruited from the cream of the crop of the Negro peoples movement. He stated the leaders of the Negro peoples movement are not associating themselves with the CP. This has to be a direction of the CP's work.

William Patterson then spoke and stated he had attended the opening day of the trial in Monroe, North Carolina. The basic issue on trial was the right to defend your life. Patterson stated that there are strong reactionary forces in Monroe of White

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Citizens Council and the KKK which is conducting a campaign of terror. He felt that the CP must give its full support to this trial and the freedom of this victim. Patterson stated he talked with a few Negro ministers and discussed with them what help could be given from the outside. Patterson stated he was well-received among those he talked to and while he was there a full page ad appeared in the newspaper which attacked a labor union for trying to organize the workers. Patterson stated in his discussions with some of the leaders of the Defense Committee he felt that it was a natural thing to link this attack against labor with what was going on in the courtroom.

Patterson indicated he felt he should return to the South. He stated in his opinion the CP should not refer to the Civil Rights movement as a Negro revolution but rather refer to it as an American revolution because it touches on the very foundation of Constitutional liberties.

[redacted] then spoke generally of the work in the Negro American Labor Council for jobs and indicated his agreement with the report of Davis.

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[redacted] then spoke and stated he thought the problems they face in the CP and their work can be solved because they are beginning to get a common evaluation of the movement. The main question was that the CP must concern itself with how to involve greater white masses in the Negro community and particularly in the trade union movement.

Jack Kling then mentioned that in Chicago there were several positive experiences in the white community in regard to the Civil Rights movement and he listed several conferences that have been recently held in Chicago in the white community beginning with the Conference on Race and Religion and going through several others. He also mentioned that he had received, as editor of the "Morning Freiheit" an invitation to the Press Conference when Governor Wallace of Alabama was in Chicago. Kling indicated that he called several Negro organizations and told them that Wallace was here and said they should react accordingly.

Anthony Erchmarek stated that in Cleveland the CP was not involved in the school fight and that only recently they

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began to get involved. He mentioned that Congressman Vanek is being opposed by a Negro candidate, but Vanek has a liberal record and that creates problems for the movement.

[ ] stated in St. Louis the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was taking the lead in the Civil Rights movement and certain proposals have been developed by the trade union movement and CORE.

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[ ] stated in Chicago they were winning support in the white communities and stated that what they should realize is that there is a big ideological struggle taking place in the white communities. [ ] stated that the CP should participate in this debate. [ ] further stated in the labor movement although not fully involved, there are certain beginnings. He stated the labor delegate on the Chicago School Board, one [ ] has taken a positive position. Also the AFL-CIO, Chicago Council took a good position. [ ] concluded by saying in the suburbs of Chicago, committees have been formed on open occupancy which is also encouraging.

[ ] from Southern California indicated that there are several splits developing in the Negro peoples movement and the CP's task should be to try and build the unity in this movement. Some of the problems seem to stem from CORE in Los Angeles and that requires a national approach to the problem.

[ ] stated he agreed with the report of Davis except that he had a question in relationship to the Goldwater-Rockefeller analysis. [ ] stated in his opinion Goldwater is still the main problem and should receive the major fire from the left. [ ] stated that they should elevate in their approach, the question of the quality as well as the quantity of Negro leadership.

[ ] then stated that he agreed with Davis' estimate and felt that the Party must jump into the ideological debate taking place on the Civil Rights movement. He stated a much deeper assessment of the relationship of the Negro struggle to the general social revolution must be forthcoming. He stated in every area of issues there is unclarity for helping fight the disunity for instance in the struggle for jobs, the CP must

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explain how it was possible for the Negro people to achieve their just amount of jobs in an economy that is becoming automated and developing larger pockets of unemployment among both white and Negro workers.

[ ] stated further that in their struggle for jobs their slogan has to be preferential hiring with the correct ideological approach of that slogan. He further stated the struggle for unity with Negro and white must become a major feature for the CP's work in the Civil Rights movement. He stated at the same time they should not in the CP appear to be opposed to direct action although it does not have the support of the white community.

[ ] further stated that the next Commission should discuss a major ideological and organizational approach to the youth question.

[ ] stated he was dissatisfied with the discussion up until the time that [ ] spoke. He stated the discussion was not touching upon some of the concrete problems. He felt the question of how the CP will influence the Civil Rights movement has not been thoroughly dealt with. He also indicated that the CP leadership tends to underestimate the ability of white masses to understand the Negro question and participation.

[ ] spoke a great deal on the special problems of Negro youth and how they must be solved in the CP because although they recruited five Negro youth in the CP, they did not stick because of the problem of developing an approach to the Negro youth.

Tom Nabried from Philadelphia spoke and stated the CP must be more self-critical. Many of the proposals that were made at the last national meeting on the Negro question have not been carried out. Nabried stated they will not solve any of these problems until they get to the point of who will be the CP's spokesman. He stated there are only a very few individuals in the CP who are willing to speak in the name of the CP. He

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asked how can we present any program when no one even knows  
the CP exists.

Nabried also was critical of the meeting and the  
movement because of the lack of participation of Negro women  
and indicated that if this is true that they have no Negro  
women in the organization then they are not fulfilling the needs.  
He spoke in the same vein about youth and also said that in  
Philadelphia there is no real CP organization and unless they  
come to grips with these problems that all their estimates and  
analysis will not mean anything.

This was the end of the Saturday, February 22, 1964,  
session.

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The second session of the meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, with guests from the CPUSA National Trade Union Commission and other invited guests, was held on Sunday, February 23, 1964, at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. Present at this session were the same individuals who were present on February 22, 1964, with the exception of the following who did not attend:

Anthony Krchmarek  
Gus Hall

[REDACTED]

Gil Green

[REDACTED]

Unknown white man believed from Minneapolis  
and his friend

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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Claude Lightfoot was elected Chairman of this session.

The first report was given by Roscoe Proctor from California. He stated the Negro movement in Oakland, California, had met and decided that due to the high rate of unemployment among the Negro people, some type of action should be planned. After an analysis, there began activity on the building of Youth for Jobs. Proctor stated that one individual in the CP made a door to door canvass in the Negro community to determine the status of unemployed youth in the area. Proctor stated that it was not possible to discuss both relief and jobs without causing disorganization among the people. So, his approach was to discuss jobs. This person was able to get ten or fifteen young people as a result of the canvass to attend a meeting at which they discussed job discrimination and how they could get new jobs created. The only issue he talked to these young people about was jobs.

Proctor stated as yet, what other ideological approaches should be taken with these young people has not been determined. Proctor also insisted that if such developments take place, it should be clear that it is an independent organization and not identified with any other groups. Proctor stated they developed a social and recreation program. At this stage Youth for Jobs

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has approximately sixty dues paying card carrying members both Negro and white with about sixty per cent Negroes and forty per cent whites. They have been successful in gathering support to the point where they now have contracted for a headquarters. This headquarters was rented for about \$200 a month but they through fund raising activities hope to meet this need.

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Proctor stated that this summer they are planning a conference to discuss many of the overall approaches to the problem and he suggested that each district where possible try and send delegates to this conference in order to try and duplicate this in other areas.

Next a report from New York was given by [redacted] on the rent strike. He indicated that this is the result of an individual who worked for a number of years building a Tenants Council in Harlem. He stated [redacted] who was the [redacted] for Ben Davis during his campaign for the City Council, was this person. He stated everyone knew [redacted] was close to the Marxist movement, however, he is not in the CP. He stated the council began activities recently on correcting the building code violations in Harlem and they developed the tactic of withholding rent from those buildings in repair. At this moment there are approximately three hundred and fifty to four hundred buildings involved. He stated the main base of the strike is in Harlem but it is spreading to other areas of the city.

[redacted] stated this has tremendous significance because it has begun to put pressure on the city and on the administrations and they have received tremendous response. The CP at present is not really in this struggle although some comrades are trying. "The Worker" played a good role and "The Worker" was sold in many of the areas where the rent strike was being conducted, however, as yet there is no coordinated movement nor is the CP playing a leading role.

The next report from Chicago was given by [redacted]. This report was on the struggle for jobs and relief. [redacted] stated that the CP Board made a suggestion that comrades should center their attention on developing the struggle for jobs through the instrument of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC). As a result of this effort, after many months of struggle, the NALC opened a campaign for jobs at the Motorola Corporation

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and at the railroad center. At Motorola the NALC developed a united front approach but it was the leading organization pushing for this struggle. They were successful in causing the company to take a position of preferential hiring and as of this time approximately one hundred jobs have been given to Negroes.

[redacted] stated the same general approach was taken in the railroad industries and about sixty jobs obtained. He stated the struggle still requires more breadth and particularly getting support from the trade union movement. On the relief front whereas the CP did not have an overall leadership of this movement through the efforts of one or two comrades the relief march that was held in Chicago was organized through almost a year of activity in that area. The issues were the question of food for the relief recipients and the approach was to organize the recipients themselves to participate in the struggle. This resulted in the hunger march. He stated the approach should be to broaden and expand this movement.

[redacted] then spoke and stated that in Chicago there exists a united front which is the movement in the struggle against Jim Crow. This struggle was represented by the Chicago Council of Coordinating Organizations. This organization came into being originally around the school questions a number of years ago and only recently has begun to take a more advanced position.

There is tremendous resistance to the school boycott proposed by the Chicago Council of Coordinating Organizations particularly by the Democratic Party machine.

[redacted] stated the CP failed after the last boycott to discuss and criticize a specific plan of work. The CP must not fail to develop perspectives following this boycott. [redacted] stated that although the CP is losing numerically at no time in the past has there been possible more influence available to the CP. He stated that if they fight correctly to organize their forces and their friends, the CP should be in a much more influential position.

William Patterson stated that both the rent strike and the boycott raises for the American people the proposition of human rights versus property rights and this is an issue being debated in one aspect of the national Civil Rights Bill.

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He stated [redacted] the leader of the New York boycott movement, started approaching the schools several years ago around some of the problems. It was only recently that this movement blossomed out into the mass movement that was seen a few days ago. The struggle for the unity of the movement is still a major question and should receive the attention of the CP.

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[redacted] stated he agreed with the way Tom Habried placed the problem and that is they should spend more time discussing exactly what the CP can and will do.

[redacted] stated that the CP must recognize that the splits that are occurring in the Negro people's movement are not inevitable but reflect the work in the mind of the enemy. The greatest fear that the ruling class has is that a mass struggle will develop and the CP's role is to guarantee that one does. He stated that they must fight against any competitiveness among the Negro organizations. He stated further just because there exists an organization of the Negro workers in a given area it does not follow that they play a leading role in the struggle for Negro rights. [redacted] stated they should not underestimate the influence of social democracy on the Negro movement.

Ish Flory stated they must begin to raise the question of socialism in the Negro community. He stated there is no firmer solution to the Negro question than socialism. Flory stated he agreed with the report of Davis but the report should recognize the weakness of the Negro movement in the struggle for civil liberties.

Flory stated that the CP's vanguard role is not being fulfilled and they should be more self-critical in this regard. He stated that the face of the CP is hidden too much and there must be more open activity by the CP.

Don Davis spoke again and stated that the National Executive Committee of the CP had discussed the work of the Negro Commission and several proposals came forth. Davis stated the Executive Board had agreed that there should be established a steering committee for the Negro Commission. This steering committee should be made up of people in or around the New York area so that they might meet regularly and coordinate the work of the overall Negro Commission.

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Davis stated proposals were made that he, Davis, be Chairman of the steering committee and that there would not be any other officers except perhaps a secretary. The secretary should be a younger comrade whom the Party would train for leadership. He stated the Board suggested the following members for the steering committee:

Ben Davis  
William Patterson  
Irving Potash  
[redacted]  
George Meyers  
[redacted]

Davis stated the resident board also suggested names for the overall Negro Commission and these were Roscoe Proctor, [redacted] Tom Nabried, [redacted] from Boston, and [redacted] from New York who was not present at this meeting, and others who he stated would not be named at this time.

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Davis further indicated they would establish regional commissions. The one in the far West would be under the leadership of Proctor, [redacted] and [redacted] and it would include California, Washington and other areas. The second regional committee would be in the Midwest under the leadership of Claude Lightfoot, [redacted] and [redacted]. This would include Illinois, Ohio, Detroit, Wisconsin and St. Louis. In the East the regional committee would be composed of the resident members in the New York area plus other individuals they would see fit to appoint. The fields of work for these committees should include the mass organizations, the trade union movement and the South. Davis stated that George Meyers would be responsible for the South.

William Patterson then indicated that he would like to see a subcommittee of the commission dealing with the AFL-CIO.

Claude Lightfoot stated they should discuss cadre training and how to build. Tom Nabried suggested special attention be given to improving the composition by finding Negro women to participate.

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Davis stated all of these questions would be taken into consideration at the next resident board meeting.

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Ben Davis was then asked to summarize the two day meeting.

Davis proposed that the commission approve the general line of the main report and the subreports that were made at the meeting. He urged that each district take seriously the proposal by Proctor to send representatives to the conference in San Francisco planned by the Youth for Jobs Committee. Davis stated that James Jackson, in a discussion with him, made a proposal that the Party consider trying to stimulate work stoppage if there is a filibuster in the Senate on the Civil Rights Bill.

Davis stated he felt the meeting was successful and that progress was made. He indicated there were no fundamental differences expressed against the line of the report. He stated that in the Rockefeller-Goldwater dispute the Negro people are pretty clear on Goldwater but questions arise about Rockefeller. He stated the National Committee of the CP took the position that they must defend [redacted] and the defendants at all costs in spite of the fact that there are fundamental differences between [redacted] and the CP.

Davis stated he was heartened by the white comrades at the meeting because of their discussion of how to win the white community to support Negro rights.

He stated an increased number of new white forces are supporting the Negro people's struggle. Davis felt that the future commission meetings should maintain the workshop idea that is having area reports and discussions so that each meeting might have a different area.

Davis stated the CP must develop more initiative in struggles by beginning with the people's needs and developing the struggles accordingly. He stated it does not take a lot of people to start a movement if you are struggling around the needs of the people and are fighting for the truth.

Davis stated they must also fight for the press and fight to win the youth to the CP.

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This was the end of the National Negro Commission meeting.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

DATE: *2/27/64*

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40624)

CINAL

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEGRO QUESTION - *100-24340\**  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

There is enclosed herewith for the Bureau six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) and one (1) copy for each copy of this letter, containing information regarding the National Negro Commission meeting of the Communist Party, USA, (CP) held in Chicago on February 22 and 23, 1964.

This information was furnished by [redacted] to SA [redacted] on February 24 and 25, 1964. The original informant report will be retained in Chicago file [redacted]

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(C) The LHM is classified ~~Confidential~~ because the information contained therein if disclosed could divulge the identity of this source and seriously affect the internal security of the country.

A copy of this letter is designated for Minneapolis for the file of [redacted] inasmuch as [redacted] identified this individual as being present at the February 22, 1964, session. Minneapolis is requested to furnish a copy of a photograph of [redacted] so it may be identified by [redacted]

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A copy is also designated for the Boston Division for an individual named [redacted]. Boston is requested to attempt to identify this individual and furnish a photograph so it can be shown to [redacted]

Copies on 1 page  
PHK:ljf  
(83)

*4-1A*

*100-24340-5510*  
*attach 1st 3 copies*

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CG 100-40624

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Copies

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
- 2 - Charlotte (Enc. 2) (RM)
  - 1 - 100- (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
  - 1 - 100- (STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMM.)
- 3 - Baltimore (Enc. 3) (RM)
  - 1 - 100-23140 (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
  - 1 - 100-12076 (GEORGE MEYERS)
  - 1 - [REDACTED]
- 2 - Boston (Enc. 2) (RM)
  - 1 - 100- (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
  - 1 - 100- (TEX LNU, young light-skinned Negro)
- 2 - Cleveland (Enc. 2) (RM)
  - 1 - 100-26614 (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
  - 1 - 65-721 (ANTHONY KRCHMAREK)
- 4 - Detroit (Enc. 4) (RM)
  - 1 - 100-31597 (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
  - 1 - 100- [REDACTED]
  - 1 - 100- (NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL)
  - 1 - [REDACTED]
- 19 - New York (Enc. 19) (RM)
  - 1 - 100-151548 (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
  - 1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)
  - 1 - 100-16021 (ARNOLD JOHNSON)
  - 1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
  - 1 - 100-23825 (BENJAMIN DAVIS)
  - 1 - 100-16785 (JAMES JACKSON)
  - 1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)
  - 1 - [REDACTED]
  - 1 - 100- [REDACTED]
  - 1 - 100-48033 (IRVING POTASH)

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19 - New York (cont.)

- 1 - 100-80644 (CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS)
- 1 - 100-128817 (CP, USA, MEMBERSHIP)
- 1 - 100-139834 (NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL)
- 1 - 100-79717 (CP POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
- 1 - 100- (FREEDOM NOW PARTY)
- 1 - 100- (STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMM.)
- 1 - 100- (FREEDOMWAYS)

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④ - Los Angeles (Enc. 4) ("THE WORKER")

- ① - 100- [REDACTED] (RM)
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100- (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
- 1 - 100- (CORE)

2 - Minneapolis (Enc. 2) (RM)

- 1 - 100- [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100- (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)

2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 2) (RM)

- 1 - 100-31723 (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
- 1 - 65-1686 (TOM NABRIED)

2 - Pittsburgh (Enc. 2) (RM)

- 1 - 100-14992 (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)

3 - St. Louis (Enc. 3) (RM)

- 1 - 100-7791 (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)

- 1 - 100- [REDACTED] (CORE)

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3 - San Francisco (Enc. 3) (RM)

- 1 - 100-51914 (CP, USA, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
- 1 - 100-25215 (ROSCOE PROCTOR)
- 1 - 100- (YOUTH FOR JOBS)

3 2 - Chicago

- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-18953 (CP, ORGANIZATION)
- 1 - 100-33741 (CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)

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32 - Chicago (cont.)

- 1 - 100-19491 (CP, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)
- 1 - 100-18957 (CP, YOUTH MATTERS)
- 1 - 100-18952 (CP, MEMBERSHIP)
- 1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-3952 (GIL GREEN)
- 1 - 100-3313 (JACK KLING)
- 1 - 100-24055 (JIM JACKSON)
- 1 - 100-17517 (GUS HALL)
- 1 - 100- (ARNOLD JOHNSON)
- 1 - 100-5912 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)
- 1 - 100- (IRVING POTASH)
- 1 - 100-3293 (ISH FLORY)
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-new (Unknown young Negro, friend of [REDACTED])
- 1 - 100-36644 (NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL)
- 1 - 105-16232 (FREEDOM NOW PARTY)
- 1 - 100-40342 (SNCC)
- 1 - 100-19431 (CP, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
- 1 - 100-40703 (CCCO)
- 1 - 100-32207 (CINAL)
- 1 - 100-34438 (CP, MASS ORGANIZATIONS)
- 1 - 100-8261 (NAACP)
- 1 - 100-18338 (CP, EDUCATION)

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